

The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,769

ZURICH, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

## U.S. Reacts to Japan Initiative With Doubts, Guarded Praise

*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — U.S. industry and government representatives have reacted coolly and skeptically to initiatives by Japan to open its markets to more foreign products since the White House praised Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for his "courageous" moves.

In Tokyo, Japanese business leaders reacted positively to the market-opening measures but said they would not be sufficient to eliminate tensions with the United States. The Washington Post reported.

[Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations, or Keidanren, was quoted as praising the prime minister for taking the lead in opening the Japanese market wider. Spokesmen for the plywood industry, however, were strongly critical of the package. It supports eventual cuts in tariffs that protect the troubled industry.

Mr. Packwood emphasized that

"the passion is so great that even a badly crafted amendment could pass on the floor" of the Senate. He said, "It has suddenly become a tidal wave."

In a television address Tuesday, Mr. Nakasone announced a three-year program to open Japanese domestic markets and urged Japanese to buy more American goods. The package is the seventh Japanese market-opening program since 1981. Over this period the U.S. deficit with Japan has more than doubled, from \$16 billion in 1981 to nearly \$37 billion in 1984.

Key members of Congress said they did not expect the measures to deflect Congress from enacting retaliatory legislation.

"Much as I admire the prime minister, and his heart is in the right place, our patience has worn beyond the breaking point," said Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Brian Wynne, manager of international trade affairs at the American Electronics Association, said:

"We're not impressed with market-opening pronouncements, but rather with what that translates into access." His association represents 2,700 electronics companies.

The reaction from the White House was more positive.

"Prime Minister Nakasone's statement is an unprecedented appeal to the Japanese people to embark on the path to free trade," said Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, who is with President Ronald Reagan in Santa Barbara, California. "We applaud his personal leadership."

He added: "This is the first time that there's been a freewheeling television statement by the prime minister in which he pointed out to his own people the need for them to change their habits."

Mr. Regan, a former Treasury secretary, repeatedly praised Mr. Nakasone for seeking to alter "deeply entrenched habits and attitudes." He said that Mr. Nakasone "recognized that the true depth of this problem is the Japanese buying mentality."

But he also made it clear that the Japanese package "contains few new or immediate" measures that would open Japan's markets to the Americans.

■ **TOKYO Reaction Muted**

*John Burgess of The Washington Post reported from Tokyo:*

Conversations with a dozen or so people Wednesday in the Ginza district in central Tokyo indicated that the public heard Mr. Nakasone's speech with little enthusiasm.

However, Willy de Clercq, the European Community commissioner in charge of external relations, said:

"We will be in negotiation next year with whoever wants to participate." Mr. Brock said, adding that the administration would move ahead with other U.S. trading partners on a bilateral, or some other, expanded basis."

Mr. Brock's renewed call for the negotiations, made at a meeting of businessmen in Paris, was expected to be one of several issues on the agenda of the annual two-day ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which begins Thursday in Paris. Attending will be officials from the agency's 24 member countries, including Mr. Brock.

He said negotiations were continuing and that he hoped negotiations would begin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

in January or February under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency that includes about 90 nations.

However, Willy de Clercq, the European Community commissioner in charge of external relations, said:

"We will be in negotiation next year with whoever wants to participate." Mr. Brock said, adding that the administration would move ahead with other U.S. trading partners on a bilateral, or some other, expanded basis."

Mr. Brock's renewed call for the negotiations, made at a meeting of businessmen in Paris, was expected to be one of several issues on the agenda of the annual two-day ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which begins Thursday in Paris. Attending will be officials from the agency's 24 member countries, including Mr. Brock.

He said negotiations were continuing and that he hoped negotiations would begin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## U.S. Warns of Backlash To Stymied Trade Talks

*Axel Krause**International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, warned Wednesday that if his country's main trading partners do not agree to start negotiations on liberalizing trade early in 1986, it could trigger protectionist measures in Congress.

He said that, in the absence of an agreement, the Reagan administration would be forced to start negotiations with any government that wanted to participate.

"We will be in negotiation next year with whoever wants to participate," Mr. Brock said, adding that the administration would move ahead with other U.S. trading partners on a bilateral, or some other, expanded basis."

Mr. Brock's renewed call for the negotiations, made at a meeting of businessmen in Paris, was expected to be one of several issues on the agenda of the annual two-day ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which begins Thursday in Paris. Attending will be officials from the agency's 24 member countries, including Mr. Brock.

He said negotiations were continuing and that he hoped negotiations would begin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

in January or February under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency that includes about 90 nations.

However, Willy de Clercq, the European Community commissioner in charge of external relations, said:

"We will be in negotiation next year with whoever wants to participate." Mr. Brock said, adding that the administration would move ahead with other U.S. trading partners on a bilateral, or some other, expanded basis."

Mr. Brock's renewed call for the negotiations, made at a meeting of businessmen in Paris, was expected to be one of several issues on the agenda of the annual two-day ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which begins Thursday in Paris. Attending will be officials from the agency's 24 member countries, including Mr. Brock.

He said negotiations were continuing and that he hoped negotiations would begin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

in January or February under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency that includes about 90 nations.

However, Willy de Clercq, the European Community commissioner in charge of external relations, said:

"We will be in negotiation next year with whoever wants to participate." Mr. Brock said, adding that the administration would move ahead with other U.S. trading partners on a bilateral, or some other, expanded basis."

Mr. Brock's renewed call for the negotiations, made at a meeting of businessmen in Paris, was expected to be one of several issues on the agenda of the annual two-day ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which begins Thursday in Paris. Attending will be officials from the agency's 24 member countries, including Mr. Brock.

He said negotiations were continuing and that he hoped negotiations would begin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

in January or February under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency that includes about 90 nations.

However, Willy de Clercq, the European Community commissioner in charge of external relations, said:

"We will be in negotiation next year with whoever wants to participate." Mr. Brock said, adding that the administration would move ahead with other U.S. trading partners on a bilateral, or some other, expanded basis."

Mr. Brock's renewed call for the negotiations, made at a meeting of businessmen in Paris, was expected to be one of several issues on the agenda of the annual two-day ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which begins Thursday in Paris. Attending will be officials from the agency's 24 member countries, including Mr. Brock.

He said negotiations were continuing and that he hoped negotiations would begin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Secret Study Says Poles View Regime as Inept

*By Robert Gillette**Los Angeles Times Service*

**WARSAW** — An internal study by the Polish government says that after nearly four years in power, General Wojciech Jaruzelski's regime suffers from poor credibility and an image of ineptness, in the eyes of the public, which perceives a lack of clarity in its policies, and that it faces political "dangers" from virtually every sector of Polish society.

The study contends that organized opposition by the outlawed Solidarity trade union and other groups is weakening and that Solidarity is now "fighting for its existence," although it still poses myriad threats to the regime.

But the report portrays the Roman Catholic Church and Poland's independent-minded, artistic and academic communities as riddled with committed opponents who are fomenting "ideological and political chaos" throughout the country.

It says church-state relations should be "reassessed" and calls for the use of financial pressure on intellectuals to compel their obedience to the state.

In addition, both the official trade unions and a broad-based political organization named the Pa-

triotic Front for National Rebirth, which the government set up in 1981 as a channel of communication between state and society, are said to be in danger of stagnation because neither the public nor large elements of the state bureaucracy take them sufficiently seriously.

The 25-page report, "Dangers in the Social-Political Sphere in 1985," was stamped "Confidential." It was issued in numbered copies to subversives at the March 22 meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Polish cabinet. A copy was obtained by the Los Angeles Times.

The report enumerates a discouraging list of perceived threats to the regime's efforts to expand its influence over Polish society, from wayward youth and resentful workers to anti-Communist clerics and intellectuals to subversive foreign radio stations that feed the nation's discontent. Not least among the regime's problems, the report says, is a lack of clarity, and sometimes reality, in its own pronouncements.

Singling out credibility as the major hurdle, the report blames the "insufficient growth of confidence in the regime and its credibility" on what it calls the "relatively low"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in effigy Wednesday during another nationwide strike against a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in both public and private sectors. But Mr. Schlüter stood firm. Page 2.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

HANGING IN THERE — Danes in the town of Aarhus hanged Prime Minister Poul Schlüter in eff

## Karami, in Protest Of Violence, Plans To Boycott Cabinet

United Press International

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Rafic Karami, angered by continued fighting in the southern port city of Sidon, said Wednesday he will not attend cabinet meetings until previous resolutions to end the conflict between Christians and Moslems are implemented.

Mr. Karami said this did not mean he had resigned from Lebanon's 11-month-old coalition government.

Shortly afterward, Salim al-Hoss, a former prime minister who is the education minister, said he was in "full solidarity and complete agreement" with Mr. Karami.

The minister of tourism, Walid Jumblat, and the minister of justice, Nabil Berri, have boycotted cabinet meetings since the beginning of this year. Political sources said that Mr. Karami's move could lead to the collapse of the Syrian-engineered Christian-Moslem coalition.

"Things are falling apart, and fast," said one government source, who declined to be named.

Mr. Karami's decision, which was seen by some political sources as an attempt to pressure his Christian and Moslem colleagues into greater flexibility, coincided with continued heavy fighting in Sidon between Christian militias and Palestinian-backed Moslem forces, and reports of an Israeli naval attack on targets around the city.

Independent confirmation of the naval attack could not be made immediately, but in Beirut the state-run radio, quoting "reports from the region," said that Israeli gunboats had fired on the Christian village of Maghdouche, the Moslem village of Ghaziye, and the Palestinian camp of Ain el Helweh.

Police said Wednesday's fighting in Sidon killed at least one person and wounded 14 others.

The Lebanese cabinet decided to dispatch more troops to Sidon to help end the fighting, but these troops were unable to get to the city because of inadequate equipment and objections by Mr. Berri to the use of government troops in Sidon.

In another development, a senior Israeli official said Wednesday in Jerusalem that UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon apparently will remain in their present positions for another six months.

This assessment came a day after the Israelis were briefed by the un-

dersecretary-general of the United Nations, Brian E. Urquhart, on his meeting with Syrian and Lebanese leaders on extending the mandate of the UN forces. It is due to expire April 18.

### Christians Denounce Israel

In a political victory for President Amin Gemayel, 50 of Lebanon's senior Christian leaders issued a statement Tuesday denouncing Israel and stressing the importance of building a strong relationship with Syria. The New York Times reported from Beirut.

The declaration was seen in Beirut as the most clear-cut statement of Christian attitudes on Israel and Syria in the last decade. It also was a significant gesture to Mr. Gemayel in his struggle against Christian opponents who have challenged his authority and pro-Syrian policy.

The statement was made public after a four-hour meeting that Mr. Gemayel had called at the residence of Antoine Khorache, the patriarch of Lebanon's largest Christian community, the Maronites, near the port of Junieh, north of Beirut.

Israel, the statement declared, was responsible for stirring up Christian-Moslem clashes in the Sidon area and emphasized Lebanon's links with the rest of the Arab world "with a particular emphasis on the strong bonds between Lebanon and the meeting."

The meeting was called, reportedly, under pressure from Syria. The signs of the declaration included former presidents, all the Christian members of the cabinet and spiritual leaders.

### Israelis Threaten Shitites

Israeli security sources said Wednesday that Shiite Moslem areas in southern Lebanon "will cease to exist" if Shiite guerrillas attack Israel after its troops withdraw, Reuters said that Israel's state radio reported in Tel Aviv.

If Shiite terror continues, the Israeli Army will react in the strongest way with artillery and movement" into Lebanese territory, the radio quoted the sources as saying. "We will make it clear to the Shiite leadership their area will cease to exist if our settlements are shelled."

On Tuesday, a young woman drove a car laden with explosives into a group of Israeli military vehicles, killing two Israeli soldiers.

This assessment came a day after the Israelis were briefed by the un-



THATCHER IN JAKARTA — Dancers entertained Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain during her visit to Indonesia, the fourth stop on a tour of six Asian nations. Mrs. Thatcher conferred nearly two hours Wednesday with President Suharto.

## The Gentrification of San Francisco

(Continued from Page 1)

But here, the difference is in degree. San Francisco has experienced each of these changes "earlier and to a greater extent than any other area in the country," said Kevin McCarthy, a demographer at the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, California.

Of the 13 largest cities in the nation in 1980, San Francisco had the largest percentage (22 percent) of residents between ages 25 and 34, the segment of the population most likely to have children. It also had the lowest percentage of children 13 and younger.

Of those 13 largest cities, San Francisco was one of only two that showed a drop in black population between the 1970 and 1980 censuses.

A recent city report says two-thirds of the downtown work force is white, and that whites hold three

fourths of the management and technical jobs. Those jobs have the highest salaries, with more than half paying at least \$25,000, making San Francisco paychecks among the biggest of the largest American cities.

Proponents of further growth say the building boom merely reflects San Francisco's healthy economy. Bob Hayden of the Chamber of Commerce called the downtown high-rise buildings "vertical factories." And those factories hold down the city's unemployment rate to about 6 percent.

Mayor Dianne Feinstein told San Francisco to foreign investors, who in turn finance much of the construction. So far this year, she has been to London and the Far East on trade missions.

But while the city bustles, some researchers react with caution, warning San Francisco as well as other cities that rely on service industries for employment. Several corporations have moved much of their operations to suburbs, where land costs less and where work done largely on computer, can be done just as easily.

A few years ago, there were no vacant offices here. Now, there is a 10 percent vacancy rate.

But probably unique to San Francisco is the worry that the city may be losing its charm and diversity.

"The danger is that San Francisco will become a Disneyland, a paradise where a few blocks remain to show what life used to be like here," said Paul F. Wartelle, a public interest lawyer who represented the Brandinolos in their fight against eviction.

For the long term, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors is debating a new master plan for downtown development.

While the city bustles, some

researchers react with caution, warning San Francisco as well as other cities that rely on service in-

## Dutch Aide, In Moscow, Reaffirms Missile Stand

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Dutch foreign minister said Wednesday that talks here with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko did not produce any developments likely to change the Dutch position on accepting U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

The minister, Hans van den Broek, said he was "disappointed" in the Soviet reaction to what he called a Dutch "signal" toward reducing nuclear arms in Europe.

Mr. van den Broek arrived Tuesday in Moscow for a brief visit with Mr. Gromyko to outline the position of the Netherlands on medium-range missiles.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, announced Sunday that he had ordered deployments of medium-range missiles in Europe to be halted until Nov. 1.

The Dutch government has said that it would decide Nov. 1 on how many U.S. medium-range missiles it would deploy as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Netherlands had been expected to deploy 48 cruise missiles.

NATO decided in 1979 to deploy 464 cruise and 108 Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union and the United States did not agree to reduce medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The other four countries designated to receive the missiles, West Germany, Italy, Britain and Belgium, have started deploying them.

The Dutch said the number of missiles to be deployed in the Netherlands would depend upon how many SS-20 missiles the Soviet Union had deployed since June.

NATO says the Soviet Union had deployed 378 ss-20s by June and now have 414, an increase of 36.

Mr. van den Broek said he told Mr. Gromyko it was inevitable that the Netherlands would take the U.S. missiles unless the Soviet numbers are reduced.

Asked if Mr. Gromyko had challenged the NATO figures, or had given his own, Mr. van den Broek said the foreign minister had not.

### French-German Position

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany indicated Tuesday that the French and West German governments planned to develop a joint position on President Ronald Reagan's proposal for space-based missile defenses that could serve as the basis of a common European stance on the issue, the Los Angeles Times reported from Bonn.

In a written statement on European technical cooperation, Mr. Genscher noted West Germany efforts to forge a united European position on the Reagan program.

As already proposed with the French government, it involves a French-German position as the starting point of a European position to which other interested European countries are invited to help develop, he said.

Both Mr. Genscher and the French minister for external relations, Roland Dumas, indicated last month in Brussels that France and West Germany might cooperate in response to the Reagan initiative, but Mr. Genscher's statement Tuesday was viewed as the clearest sign yet that the two countries would conclude such an arrangement.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Rights Spokesman Banned in Prague

VIENNA (AP) — Jiri Hajek, principal spokesman for the Charter 77 rights movement, was officially requested to leave Prague for 48 hours on the eve of the arrival Wednesday of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, a dissident source said.

The whereabouts of Mr. Hajek, 71, who served as foreign minister during the short-lived "Prague Spring" liberalization period in 1968, were not known, the source said. But he is known to own a small cottage south of Prague.

The source said that the authorities apparently wanted to prevent a possible meeting between Mr. Hajek and Sir Geoffrey. When the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, visited Prague last December, Mr. Hajek was permitted to stay home and was visited by an official of Mr. Genscher's party.

### Bonn Recalling Ambassador to Libya

BONN (UPI) — West Germany announced Wednesday it is recalling its ambassador to Libya for consultations following the assassination of a Libyan exile, but said it does not plan to break off diplomatic relations.

A government spokesman said the decision to recall Rolf Enders, the ambassador in Tripoli, was made Wednesday at a cabinet meeting that heard an interior Ministry report on the killing Saturday of Gerali el Denali, 30. The spokesman said that Bonn was bearing in mind the fate of 1,500 West Germans working in Libya.

He reported that the gunman, Fahati el Tarhoni, told police interrogators that he came to West Germany in January from Libya intending to kill opponents of the regime in Tripoli, but that he acted on his own with no support from the Libyan government. The government of Colonel Moamer Qaddafi has denied any role in the assassination.

### Countdown Begins for Shuttle Launch

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — The countdown began Wednesday for Friday's launch of the space shuttle Discovery, following weeks delays because of technical problems. Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, is scheduled to be on board.

Mark Hess, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said the countdown, which includes about 11 hours of built-in "holds," began on time. The launch is scheduled for 8:04 A.M. Friday.

The crew is to consist of Karol Bobko, the commander; Donald Williams, the co-pilot, Mr. Garn, Jeffrey Hoffman, Dr. Margaret Rhea Seddon, David Griggs and Charles D. Walker. They plan to spend five days in orbit and launch a pair of communications satellites. Mr. Garn, chairman of the Senate subcommittee that monitors the space agency's budget, is to act as a congressional observer and conduct a series of medical experiments.

### Conservatives Ask AID Chief to Resign

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Conservative groups have called for the resignation of M. Peter McPherson, administrator of the Agency for International Development, following a stormy meeting with him last week.

At the meeting, the groups criticized AID policies in Mozambique and El Salvador, as well as the agency's \$36 million contribution to a United Nations fund for population control. Paul M. Weyrich, director of the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, said Tuesday that nearly 30 conservative groups had joined his call for Mr. McPherson's removal.

Mr. Weyrich's group charged in a recent letter to President Ronald Reagan that AID was violating a law passed in Congress last year prohibiting support for the fund until it ends its activities in countries that promote coercive population control.

### For the Record

A 24-hour strike Tuesday by 180 television reporters at the British Broadcasting Corp. forced the cancellation of several news and public affairs programs. The employees went on strike after the BBC refused to renew the contracts of seven senior reporters.

President Ronald Reagan appointed Linda Chavez on Tuesday to head his Office of Public Liaison, making her the highest-ranking Hispanic woman in the White House.

China's National People's Congress unanimously approved on Wednesday the Chinese-British declaration on the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997.

British police detained 20 anti-nuclear protesters Wednesday after they broke into the Alconbury military base in eastern England, used by the U.S. Air Force, a Defense Ministry spokesman said in London. (Reuters)

The Iraqi government accused the acting West German charge d'affaires in Baghdad on Wednesday of interference in Iraqi internal affairs and ordered him to leave Baghdad within seven days. The diplomat's activities were not described.

## Danes Resume Walkouts To Protest Wage Agreement

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Tens of thousands of Danish workers defied union leaders Wednesday and went on strike again to protest a two-year wage agreement imposed by the government.

But Prime Minister Poul Schlüter said "the government will not move an inch" beyond the settlement, which puts a 2-percent ceiling on wage increases in the public and private sectors.

The walkouts Wednesday, following 17 days of the worst labor unrest Denmark has had for years, affected factories, schools, hospitals, public transport, newspapers and government offices.

Ferry officials said police had cleared a 700-strong picket line at the Elsinore terminal for ferries to Sweden. Some hospitals handled only emergency cases.

The day of protest was called by leftist union shop stewards in defense both of government orders to return to work and of national union officials, who are legally bound by the imposed wage settlement.

### U.S. Warns of Backlash to Trade Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. exports to Japan in 1984 were valued at about \$27 billion, up about 9 percent from 1983. About a quarter of that was agricultural products — Japan is the single largest foreign market for U.S. farms.

Many Japanese officials concede the buy-foreign approach can have only minor effect. In their view, Japan already is an essentially free market.

Successful foreign consumer goods in Japan are often luxury items — French dresses, Italian shoes, Swiss watches.

About 42,000 foreign cars, 2,400 of them American, were registered in Japan last year. The great mass of the market remains firmly in the hands of the locals.

### EC Complains

The European Community asserted Wednesday that Japan's latest plans to increase imports would benefit U.S. companies at the expense of the EC, whose trade deficit with Japan last year amounted to about \$10 billion. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

A law firm employee joked that the United States is trying to sell the wrong things in Japan. If the Americans would send some of their land and big houses, at American prices, everybody would buy.

### Fighting Reported

Cambodian guerrillas with mortars and rocket-propelled grenades retaliated Wednesday against a Vietnamese attack on two guerrilla camps. The Associated Press reported Thai military sources as saying in Aranyaprathet, Thailand.

Vietnamese troops, supported by howitzers, attacked the Prey Chau and Rithien camps Tuesday and Wednesday, killing or wounding about 20 guerrilla defenders, they said. Vietnamese casualties were not known.

however, may not emerge until a summit meeting in Bonn next month of the leaders of the United States, West Germany, Japan, France, Britain, Canada, Italy and the EC Commission.

"As the OECD secretariat suggests, there are elements for concerted expansion of our economies, but the negotiations will be set now.

Mr. De Clercq reiterated that the community was "positively" in favor of the talks, but said the agenda was "adequate" and "appropriate to the demands" for greater access to the Japanese market by the EC "as a source of serious concern."

These are other key questions that will be posed during the meeting, according to OECD and delegations sources:

• What message on reducing the U.S. budget deficit will be delivered by James A. Baker 3d, secretary of the treasury and leader of the U.S. delegation? European OECD members said they hoped Mr. Baker would make a "forceful, credible" commitment to reducing the U.S. deficit, which could help reduce the impact of high interest rates and the strong dollar on the world economy. "The administration has started, but more convincing action is needed, perhaps a tax increase," a European delegate said.

U.S. officials also have urged Europeans governments to relax government controls over financial markets, state-owned industries and subsidies.

West German officials have ruled out spending up tax reductions and most European officials have resisted making commitments to deregulate their economies.

• How and when will Japan carry out its market-opening and trade-liberalization package unveiled Tuesday in Tokyo? European and OECD sources said Japan's willingness to liberalize its economy was a prerequisite for similar moves in their countries.

Mr. Brock, who was nominated to the U.S. secretary of labor, said Japan's package reflected "real courage," but that the U.S. would remain "cautious" because, despite promises by Tokyo to liberalize the Japanese economy, "nothing ever changes."

Senior U.S.

RIEFS

united in Prague  
spokesman for the Chinese.  
Geoffrey Howe, the Briton  
served as foreign minister  
to own a small cottage  
parently wanted to prove  
Sir Geoffrey. When he  
Genscher, visited Prague  
home and was roundly  
welcomed.

**Assassination**  
Wednesday it is  
following the assassination  
weak off diplomatic mission  
recall Rolf Eichendorff  
day at a cabinet meeting  
killing Saturday of October  
was bearing in mind the  
Tarnhoff told police in  
from Libya intended  
that he acted on his own  
The government has  
his assassination.

**Shuttle Launched**  
— The countdown for  
the shuttle Discovery, which  
Senator Jake Garn, Repub-  
lican Aeronautics and Space  
which includes about 11 mis-  
sions scheduled for 1986.

ko, the commander, Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

**Chief to Resign**  
ve groups have called for  
minister of the Agency  
meeting with Mr.  
Hoffman, Dr. Maguire, the  
pilot. They plan to speak  
communications satellites. Mr. Genscher  
monitors the space program  
and conduct a site

## Libel Verdict Upsets Editors By Citing 'Muckraking'

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Newspaper editors in the United States have expressed dismay that a U.S. appeals court reinstated a libel verdict against The Washington Post in an action brought by a retired president of the Mobil Oil Corp.

The decision, handed down Tuesday by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, was particularly troubling to many American editors who have gathered here for their annual convention. In recent years the editors have come to view U.S. appeals courts as bastions defending news organizations from the large libel judgments that have become almost commonplace in lower courts.

"It's become an epidemic," said Gene Roberts, executive editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer. He said that about 21 libel suits brought by public officials against news organizations in Philadelphia were before the courts.

The decision Tuesday involved a Washington Post article that said William P. Tavoulareas, the plaintiff, had "set up his son," Peter, in the shipping business. It implied that he had used his position and corporate assets to benefit his son by steering Mobil business to his son's company, Atlas Maritime, based in London.

Critics of the news media applauded the ruling. "We were quite overwhelmed and pleased," said Michael P. McDonald, general counsel to the American Legal Foundation, a conservative public interest law firm that helps people bring libel suits.

The editors said they were especially troubled that a majority of the three-judge panel cited "The Post's emphasis on 'hard-hitting investigative stories'" or "sophisticated muckraking" as a relevant factor in considering whether a newspaper's employees had acted in reckless disregard of the truth.

The term "muckrakers" was first applied to a group of American journalists, active at the turn of the century, who were committed to the exposure of industrial abuses and political corruption.

Mr. Tavoulareas said he had "felt from the beginning that The Post either knew the story was false or published it with reckless disregard for whether it was true or false."

The Post's lawyers said Tuesday

that they would ask the 10 full-time judges of the appeals court to rehear arguments in the case and overturn Tuesday's decision.



Tom Bradley gives the victory sign in Los Angeles.

## Bradley Wins 4th Term As Mayor of Los Angeles

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Tom Bradley, who became the first black mayor of Los Angeles in 1973, has won a fourth term in office.

Mr. Bradley, 67, led the campaign to bring the Olympic Games to the second biggest U.S. city last summer and has been credited with rebuilding the decaying business center.

Many political experts think that Mr. Bradley, a liberal Democrat, will seek the governorship of California again next year. He was defeated in 1982 by 52,195 votes out of 7.5 million cast.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

noted one Westerner who has followed the case closely.

Two members of the Bamboo Union, Taiwan's biggest gang, were found guilty of killing Henry Lin, who had written a critical biography of Taiwan's president, Chiang Ching-kuo. Mr. Lin was shot to death in the garage of his Daily City, California, home on Oct. 15, 1984.

The three-judge panel of the Taipei District Court handed down life sentences to Chen Chi-li, the leader of the Bamboo Union, and Wu Tun, who had confessed to being one of the gunmen. They will be eligible for parole after serving 10 years.

A third gang member, Tung Kuei-sen, has been indicted but is believed to have fled the country.

Those who watched the case said that in its verdict the court seemed to acknowledge, by not giving the two men the maximum penalty of death, that they did not bear sole responsibility for the killing.

The court said Mr. Wu had no reason to kill Mr. Lin and that he was merely following the orders of his boss, Mr. Chen. And Mr. Chen, the judges said, had cooperated with the court and confessed.

What Mr. Chen confessed was that he had followed the orders of the former chief of Taiwan's military intelligence bureau to have Mr. Lin killed. That far more sensitive issue, with the culpability in the Liu murder possibly extending to the upper levels of a government agency, is being handled in a second court case.

Weinberger recently said of the General Dynamics awards. "We do need these things and we need them quickly."

Eleanor Spector, deputy assistant secretary for acquisition, said that cutting off General Dynamics from assembly of the F-16. And the army, whose M-1 tank is built by General Dynamics, has given the company \$1.15 billion in work.

"Sometimes they're the sole bidder for work that has to be done," Defense Secretary Caspar W.

Weinberger said yesterday.

She said that monopoly suppliers can be adequately controlled by policing their claims and disallowing improper charges.

There are dissenting voices in the Pentagon. The secretary of the

## Taipei Trial: The Who, But Not Why

### Key Untouched Issue Was Government's Role in Murder

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TAIPEI — Although two gang members have been convicted of plotting and carrying out the murder last year of a Chinese-American writer in California, key aspects of the internationally watched case remain unresolved.

The central issue that hasn't been explained is the motivation,

agree with Mr. Chen's testimony that he had said the dissident writer should be "taught a lesson." The admiral also admitted that he gave Mr. Chen a photograph of Mr. Liu and his address. Mr. Chen, a known gangster, then was given training by the intelligence bureau.

Still, Admiral Wang insisted in testimony to the military court last week that the killing itself was solely Mr. Chen's idea. "I shouldn't have to take responsibility," the admiral said.

The possibility that the former intelligence chief will escape any punishment seems increasingly unlikely, officials here suggest. Recent comments by senior government officials portray the admiral and his colleagues as a handful of misfits. The comments also stress that associating with gangsters and killing political dissidents are not government policy.

In response to questions from legislators, Premier Yu Kuo-hsiu said: "There are intelligence and security units in every country. And in every agency or organization it's unavoidable that there will be a few misguided elements."

But all the official distancing from the intelligence bureau's activities does not explain what the motive, however misguided, may have been for the actions by Admiral Wang, who was a military secretary to Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist leader who died in 1975.

Government critics and Westerners who watched the case closely are skeptical that there will be a full airing of the issues in Taiwan's courts, especially with the potential of further embarrassment to the government.

"These are show trials to give the world the impression that justice has been done," said Antonio Chiang, the editor of an opposition magazine. "But the government will try to close the case down fairly quickly, and it looks like Vice Admiral Wang will be sacrificed."

By Taiwan standards, the openness of the trials have been extraordinary. And much of the testimony has been an embarrassment to the government. The local newspapers, which are government controlled, have carried thorough accounts of the proceedings.

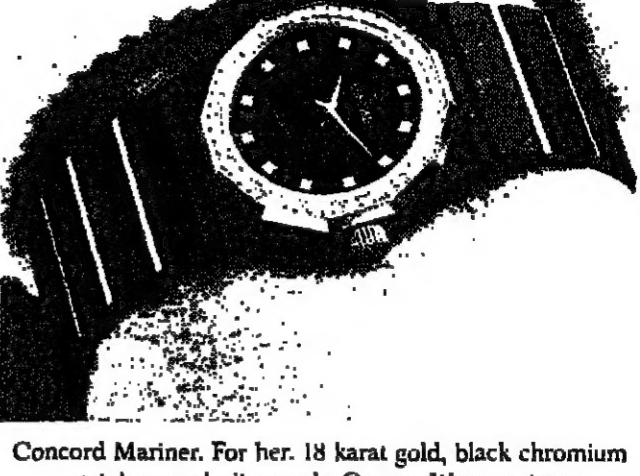
International and domestic pressures apparently have ensured that the court sessions would be more free-wheeling than usual. The U.S. government has demanded that the persons responsible for Mr. Liu's death be punished and that the facts in the case come out.

In addition, the Daily City Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are conducting their investigations of the murder. So any obvious cover-up in Taipei might be easily exposed.

## DOONESBURY



## CONCORD MARINER SG



Concord Mariner. For her. 18 karat gold, black chromium stainless steel, diamonds. Quartz. Water-resistant. An art carried to perfection in Swiss watches.

Concord Watch Company SA,  
63, rue Centrale, 2502 Biel, Switzerland.

European Watch, Clock and Jewellery Fair Basel 85,  
hall 1, stand 361

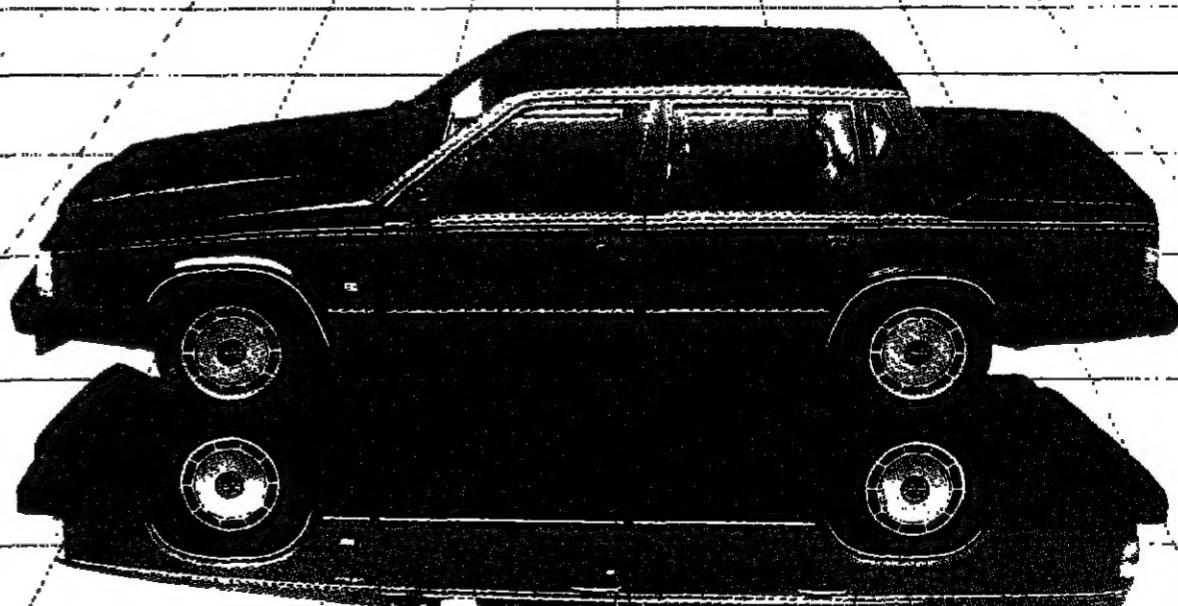
Powerful cars can easily get out of hand on a slippery road. Therefore we have provided our most powerful car with yet another Volvo innovation, an outstanding contribution to motoring safety.

Our new traction control device not only increases safety by keeping your wheels from spinning. It also provides you with optimum performance by giving you only as much power as each road surface allows.

Together with our non-locking ABS brake system, it gives you full control when accelerating or braking, even on slippery roads.

It's a combination unique to the motoring world. Making driving safer – and more efficient. A major breakthrough in the science of automotive safety.

ETC – Electronic Traction Control from Volvo.



**VOLVO**

Making Cars Safer

ETC: Wheel speed sensors continuously inform the microprocessor control unit about the rotation speed of each road wheel. The control unit compares the speed of the front and output until wheel spin is checked. Thus returning optimum performance on any road surface. The ETC is available on Volvo cars with 2.3 litre, intercooled petrol turbo engines and manual transmission.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Gorbachev's Real Agenda

One month into what he must hope will be a 20-year reign as Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev calls Pravda to give it the answers, and questions, of his first "interview" on foreign affairs. He is resolute, even hopeful, about the United States. Better relations are not only necessary but possible. There is nothing "in-born" about superpower confrontations. He looks forward to meeting President Reagan to give their relationship a "serious impulse" to arms control and a range of other issues.

He is also shrewdly seductive to Western Europe. Other countries also count, he insists. America's allies should not take the economic bait of becoming "accomplices" in the dangerous Strategic Defense Initiative. They should help terminate — note: no longer undo — the deployment of U.S.-built Euromissiles. Toward that end, the Soviet Union will freeze its deployments against Europe for six months.

What a vigorous new performer, say the Kremlinologists. Nothing new, cries the White House. A crafty play to split the alliance says the Pentagon. Meaningful offers should be made confidentially at Geneva, says the State Department. These American responses are all true — and overwrought. They neglect the context in which Mr. Gorbachev must operate. They confuse an American election, which concludes a contest for power, with a Soviet accession, which may mark the beginning.

The expectation of a swift revival of Soviet leadership is understandable. Mr. Gorbachev is only 54 and the successor to three ailing septuagenarians. But he has been warmly elevated by an aged Politburo. He leads a party and government that Pravda now denounces daily as unimaginative, inefficient, corrupt. He presides over an economy that has stopped growing. He confronts a formidable but hungry military machine, bogged down in Afghanistan and challenged by a U.S. buildup.

Mr. Gorbachev's real agenda is not yet Geneva, or Washington, or even that most inviting tourist lure, Beijing. He is maneuvering to get his close associates onto the Politburo and to build his own power base. Throughout the Soviet Union, party meetings report discussing "personnel policy" in the light of the March plenum, the secret gathering that elected Mr. Gorbachev leader. He is building toward a new party congress and a new five-year plan by the end of the year. And until then, he is surely scratching for consensus among the party bosses, the KGB, the military commanders and the budget makers.

Small wonder that in this first pitch to the West he sounded like his predecessors — and their common foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko. Of course Mr. Gorbachev has no new arms control plan or quick path out of Afghanistan. Of course he balances cordially to President Reagan with a protective wink to Prime Minister Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl.

Is he then saying nothing of interest at all? Not quite. To sharply tuned Soviet ears, he said on his way to the top that the ultimate guarantor of national security was not the military but the Soviet economy. In his first weeks in office he said he wanted a new productivity based on tough discipline in all economic sectors. And now he balances the promise of austerity with a hope for better ties (and trade?) with America. It forms a pattern.

Americans cannot yet judge Mr. Gorbachev's strength or policy. But as we are mature, we will reciprocate the cordiality, stop fretting about the fragility of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and prepare a list of mutual accommodations. By the time he is ready to visit the White House, the Soviet leader should know what policy gulls are most desired and which he might expect in return.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Insecurity in Securities

Another dealer in U.S. government securities has filed for bankruptcy, sharpening the demands in Congress that these operations be regulated. The most recent firm to fail, Bevill, Bresler and Schulman Asset Management Corp. of Livingston, New Jersey, is smaller than ESM Government Securities, the Florida dealer that folded last month. But both failures will bring substantial losses to financial institutions that were their customers. The government has charged both firms with fraud.

Regulation cannot prevent fraud. Regulation ought not guarantee complete safety to the dealers' customers, for those customers are professional money managers and the government has no obligation to relieve them of the need to be careful about the credit and reliability of the people with whom they deal. For the government to guarantee these dealers would come close to insuring financial speculation. But a modest amount of regulation, beginning with registration of dealers, would be useful in a market that has grown with astounding speed over the past decade.

The government securities dealers used to be a tight little circle of experienced competitors who knew each other well. But the circle has expanded with the rise in the U.S. federal debt, because federal debt — in the form of Treasury securities — is the dealers' stock in trade. The growth of this market is one conse-

quence of President Reagan's budget deficits. E. Gerald Corrigan, the president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, recently told a congressional committee that it is not uncommon for more than \$200 billion in government securities to change hands in one day of trading. In comparison, the federal budget is \$2.6 billion a day and the gross national product, the total output of goods and services, is \$10.5 billion a day. As one would expect in a boisterous and rapidly growing market, some securities firms are less sound than others.

The victims of fraud and failure are usually incautious money managers simply looking for the highest possible returns. They know that Treasury securities are risk-free, and they often assume — incorrectly — that the dealers therefore must be risk-free as well.

As Mr. Corrigan told Congress, it is the professional money managers' job to know a lot about the firms with which they do business. Much of these dealers' business is borrowing and lending with government securities as collateral. While a high rate offered may be the sign of a successful competitor, it may also be the sign of a desperate dealer sliding into serious trouble. It is up to investors to distinguish between the two. The government is going to have to set some rules for this game. But it has no duty to protect carefree players.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Balancing the Budget Cuts

President Reagan and Senate Republican leaders have reached significant compromises on the federal budget, but much more give and take will be necessary. No one can quarrel with the intent of the spending reductions — to reduce the federal budget deficit. Legitimate questions can be raised, however, as to whether the elderly, those near the poverty level, and local governments should bear the brunt of increased military spending.

— The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

### Japan's Promise on Trade

Doubts remain whether the immediate market-opening measures announced Tuesday can really reduce Japan's trade surpluses. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone stated that "Japan will carry out its responsibilities and roles commensurate to its economic power." But if he does not pin down the outline of his "action program" and put a certain amount of meat on separate measures by the time of the May summit of industrialized nations, he may be strongly criticized by other countries for violating a public promise."

— The Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo).

The latest Japanese package is barely enough to rein in the American Congress,

which is threatening surcharges on imports from Japan. Even if the Japanese government were totally committed to trade disarmament — and what government is? — the Japanese economic system would not open up to imports in a way that could be expected to eradicate its \$37 billion surplus on trade with America. But Japan is a radical reduction of the power of existing and planned offensive nuclear arms.

The worst resolution of the dispute between America and Japan would be the construction of new tariff walls in the United States. The second worst would be the opening of private two-way trade channels between the free world's two most powerful economies.

— The Times (London).

The United States has a tendency to define everything according to its own methods and frameworks and label as unfair anything that is different. It is important for Japan to clearly separate what should be emphasized as its own unique systems and customs and what should be reformed so that it is more acceptable internationally. Even if Japan opens its doors with the intention of taking the lead in defending free trade, imports probably will not increase if foreign manufactured goods lack attractive price and quality. It is necessary for Japan to repeat this obvious idea.

— The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

### FROM OUR APRIL 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910:** Envoy Is Booted for Portugal  
LOS ANGELES — Governor Henry T. Gage began his diplomatic career when he took the oath as Minister to Portugal, gathered his 18 new pair of boots and started for Lisbon. When his appointment was announced, a London tailor who makes a specialty of tailoring out diplomats sent a circular telling Mr. Gage he must get a diplomatic dress, consisting of a pair of knickerbockers and silk stockings and a pair of pair of ladylike slippers. He threw the diagrams of the Lord Fauntleroy attire in the wastebasket. Then he sent out to his bootmaker and had 18 pairs of new boots made. His friends had been wondering if diplomatic life would at last induce him to abandon his life-long habit of wearing high-topped boots.

**1935:** Goering Marries Stage Actress

BERLIN — While 200 airplanes roared over the capital, bands played, crowds cheered and guards of honor presented arms: General Hermann Goering, Minister of Air and Prussian Prime Minister, was married [on April 10] to Fraulein Emmy Sonnenburg, blonde star of the Prussian State Theater. Reichsführer Hitler was one of the two best men. General Goering, resplendent in the uniform of the Air Force, drove to his bride's home at noon. The couple then went to the Town Hall in a flower-decorated automobile following a detachment of General Goering's special police on motorcycles. Herr Hitler and Herr Kerr, Speaker of the Prussian Diet, were in the first car, which was followed by the Führer's bodyguard.

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1953-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

RÉNÉ BONDY  
Editor

ALAIN LECOUR  
Associate Publisher

RICHARD H. MORGAN  
Associate Publisher

STEPHAN W. CONAWAY  
Director of Operations

FRANÇOIS DESMARSONS  
Director of Circulation

ROLD D. KRANEPOHL, Director of Advertising Sales

de-Graaf, 9230 Neuilly-sur-Seine,  
France. Telephone: 612718. Telex: 612718.  
Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 5-285618. Telex: 61170.  
Managing Dir.: U.K.: Robin MacKellar; 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 836-4902. Telex: 260099.  
S.A. c/o Capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 75262176. Commission Paritaire No. 01357.  
U.S. subscription: \$284 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Executive Editor  
Deputy Editor  
Associate Editor  
Associate Editor  
Associate Editor

Editor  
Deputy Editor<br



## Mexico Balks at Reagan Proposal on Nicaragua

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican government has balked at endorsing President Ronald Reagan's

proposal for peace talks between Nicaragua and anti-government rebels, marking an apparent split between Mexico and Colombia, the two most prominent members of

the Contadora group seeking a negotiated settlement in Central America.

President Belisario Betancur of Colombia praised Mr. Reagan's initiative last week as "constructive" and sent his foreign minister to Cuba and Nicaragua to urge them to take advantage of the U.S. proposal.

But after a telephone call Monday from Mr. Reagan to President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, a Mexican communiqué made it clear that Mexico was withholding its support from the U.S. plan on the ground that it did not want to intervene in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

"It was a diplomatic way of saying no," a Mexican official said.

Mr. Reagan proposed a ceasefire between Nicaragua's Sandinist government and anti-government rebels who were financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

until last summer. Mr. Reagan also proposed that the two sides hold negotiations to be mediated by Roman Catholic Church officials in Nicaragua, and that Nicaragua hold internationally supervised elections.

Mr. Reagan made the proposal in large part to win U.S. congressional support for \$14 million that he wants to provide to the rebels. For the first 60 days of the peace talks, Mr. Reagan said, none of the \$14 million would be used to buy guns, ammunition or other armaments. If the rebels decided after 60 days of talks that they needed more weapons, however, the money would become available for those purposes.

Nicaragua has rejected the proposal.

The deputy foreign minister of Panama, another member of the Contadora group seeking a peace settlement, signaled that his country was lining up with the Mexicans.

The fourth Contadora member, Venezuela, said officially that the Reagan proposal should be "carefully studied and analyzed" and called for the Contadora group to take "a united position" on it.

A Venezuelan source in New York, where President Jaime Lusinchi has been meeting with bankers, said that Mr. Lusinchi had canceled all of his "media events" Tuesday because Venezuela's position on the Reagan proposal had not been determined. The source said Mr. Reagan called Mr. Lusinchi on Monday to request his support.

"Venezuela is going to see how we can help Mr. Reagan, but we don't want to do it alone," the source said, adding that he could see the truth in the remark of the Reverend Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, Nicaragua's foreign minister, that the Reagan proposal means "Drop dead, or we'll kill you."

The Contadora group, which has been trying to negotiate a Central American settlement for more than two years, has run afoul of U.S. policy in the past. Last autumn Washington pressured its Central American allies to reject a proposed regional treaty drawn up by the four-nation group because the United States felt the pact favored Nicaragua.

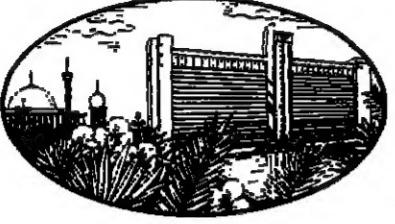
The rewriting of that treaty has barely begun, although the Contadora group and the five Central American countries plan to meet Thursday and Friday in Panama to continue the effort.

Robert C. McFarlane, who is Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, said Friday that Mr. Reagan's proposal had the backing of Colombia, Venezuela and Panama but not of Mexico.

The Mexican communiqué, issued by Mr. de la Madrid's office, broadly supported the goal of a negotiated settlement.

In Jakarta  
there's a superb hotel  
that is more like a  
luxurious country club.

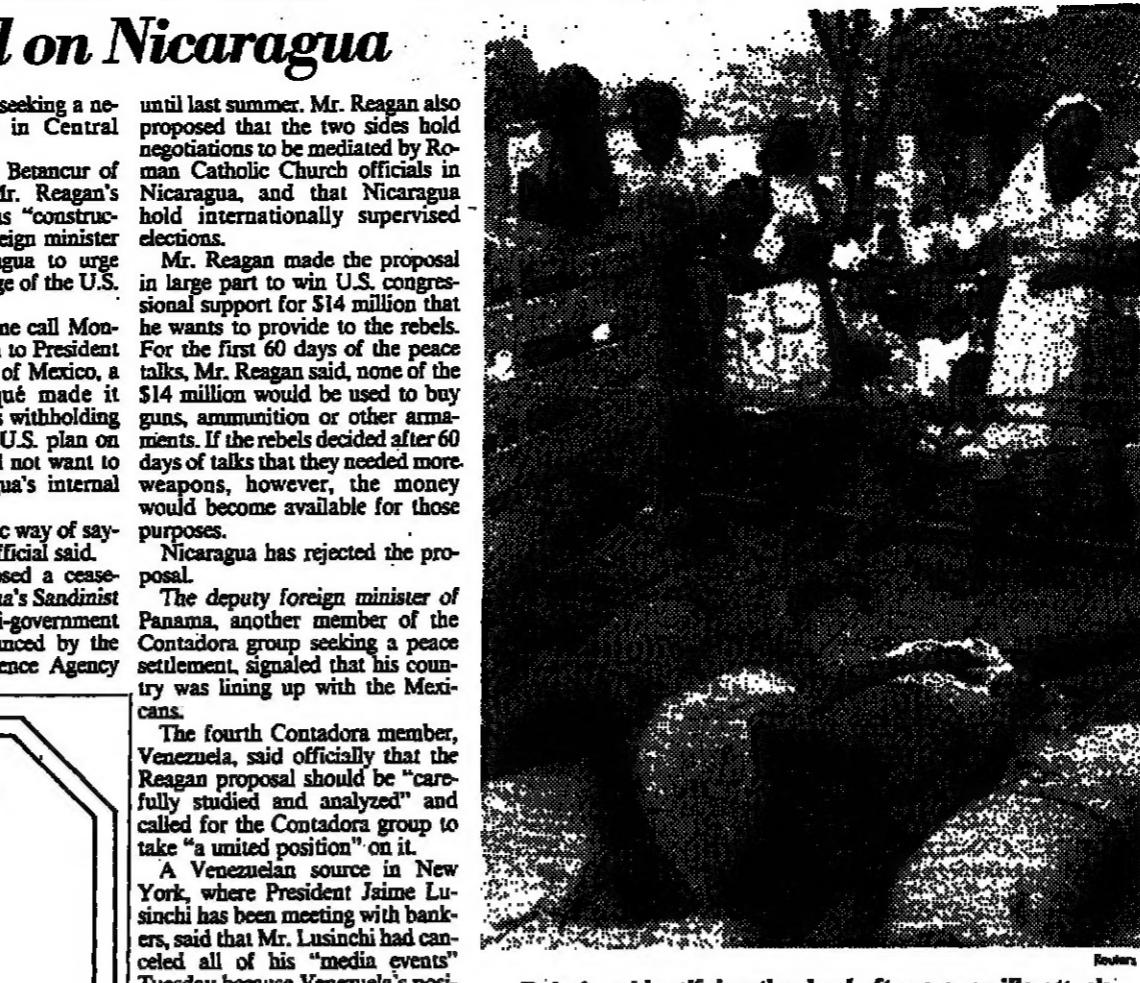
HOTEL BOROBUDUR  
INTER-CONTINENTAL



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL®

**INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS**

Jalan Lapangan Banteng Selatan, (P.O. Box 329), 370108, Telex: 44156  
For reservations call: Hong Kong: 5-8440311/3,  
Tokyo: 2150777, Singapore: 2202476, Osaka: 2640566,  
or call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.



Relatives identifying the dead after a guerrilla attack.

## 20 Salvadoran Villagers Are Killed by Guerrillas Who Dressed as Soldiers

The Associated Press

SANTA CRUZ LOMA, El Salvador — Guerrillas dressed as soldiers attacked a cluster of peasant huts here this week and killed at least 20 of the villagers, residents said. Some of the victims were shot, and some had their throats slashed, the villagers said.

At least seven of the dead were identified Tuesday as off-duty civil defense troops who were dragged from their homes, they said.

Two children and a pregnant woman were among five people killed when a mortar shell struck their house, said Jesus Valles, the commander of the volunteer civil defense forces in Santa Cruz Loma, a cluster of huts 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of San Salvador.

Villagers gathered at the house on Tuesday and stared at the bodies. Some people wept and one visitor fingered a rosary. Straw crucifixes on the walls of the one-room cottage, now a rubble of adobe and brick, were not damaged.

The house once had been civil defense headquarters and was used as a gun repair shop. Roberto Dominguez, 27, said he was on patrol when his house was shelled and machine-gunned and his family inside was killed.

He was the former head of the civil defense in the town and he said the rebels had passed the word earlier that they were going to kill him and his family.

While bodies still lay on the smoldering rubble, the survivors recounted how 300 to 500 leftist rebels approached the village Monday evening and left in the dawn light on Tuesday.

"They arrived on foot and we saw them and shot first," said Mr. Valles. "They shouted up to us to shoot, that they were on our side. They did it to confuse us and we stopped shooting. We thought they were part of an anti-insurgents unit. When they got closer we saw they were not soldiers."

By then it was too late to stop them, he said.

On Tuesday afternoon a truck loaded with some of the bodies rumbled down the dusty road, stopping to pick up more bodies along the roadside.

In the nearby town of Santiago Nonualco, relatives identified the bodies. A judge recorded their names and workers slipped them into plain coffins lined with sacks used to hold the sugar harvest.

Curious children lined the rack of the old truck as the adults went about their grim business. When the coffins ran out, they sent word to another town to send more.

"I gave my blessing to all of them, that was all I could do," said a priest who would only give his name only as Father Octavio. He said he had served the village for 35 years.

"I know of at least 20 dead and there is talk of more," the priest said. "but I don't know any more about them."

An army communiqué later said that 25 were killed: 15 members of the civil defense force, three other men, three women and four children.

Some residents complained bitterly that no army troops were sent to help.

It was not immediately clear why the guerrillas attacked the village, which residents said had previously been spared from rebel raids.

The guerrillas have been battling Salvadoran troops for more than five years.

Danes Receive East German

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer of East Germany began a three-day official visit here Wednesday.

A woman weeps outside the hospital where Tancredo Neves underwent his sixth operation.

## HIGH EFFICIENCY

PARIS-CHARLES-DE-GAULLE 2

AIR FRANCE WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN THE CONCEPTION AND CONSTRUCTION OF CHARLES-DE-GAULLE 2. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST MODERN AND EFFICIENT AIRPORTS IN THE WORLD. FOR INSTANCE: YOU NEED ONLY 45 MINUTES TO CONNECT FROM ONE FLIGHT TO ANOTHER. THAT'S THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN EUROPE, AND MAKES CHARLES-DE-GAULLE 2 A VERY SPECIAL GATEWAY TO THE WORLD. IT'S JUST ANOTHER ADVANTAGE OF FLYING AIR FRANCE.

AIR FRANCE // WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER

100% 100%

## IN BRIEF

### Electricity Said to Spur Plant Growth

LONDON (NYT) — Researchers are finding evidence that plant cells' sensitivity to electric current can be exploited to enhance their growth.

"Until recently, only a limited amount of attention has been paid to the very tiny but steady currents which most if not all organisms pump through themselves and which appear to play a vital part in controlling their growth and differentiation," two scientists of the Imperial College, London, reported in the monthly journal Bio-Technology.

The researchers, K. S. Rathore and A. Goldsworthy of the college's department of pure and applied biology, applied direct current of about 10 millionths of an ampere to cells of tobacco plants growing in laboratory flasks. They reported that the growth rate was stimulated by about 70 percent when the culture was made negative, but that current in the reverse direction slightly inhibited growth.

They arrived on foot, and shot five rebels. "They showed up, but they were not rebels," he said. "They were our allies."

He added, "They were not rebels, they were our allies. They showed up, but they were not rebels."

By then it was too late to stop them and shoot five rebels. "They showed up, but they were not rebels," he said.

On Tuesday afternoon, he added, "With some of us, I climbed down the steps to pick up men along the roadside."

In the nearby town of Sverdlovsk, relatives identified the bodies, a judge recorded names and workers sent to plumb coffins lined up to hold the sugar bar.

Curious children lined the road to the old truck as the rebels took their guns, buried the coffins and ran out, then ran another town to the west.

"I gave my blessing to them that was all I could do," priest who would not name him, said Father John, who had served the village well.

"I know of at least 20 here is talk of more," he said, "but I don't know as you know."

An army commandant in Tashkent was killed, 13 other civil defense forces, the en. three women and two men.

Some residents complained that no army troops were spared from rebel fire.

The guerrillas had been spared from rebel fire. The guerrillas had been spared from rebel fire.

### Neanderthal Bones Found in Siberia

MOSCOW (UPI) — Soviet scientists have reported the discovery of the bones of Neanderthal man in southern Siberia, sharply expanding the area believed to have been inhabited by the predecessor of modern man.

"The notion that Siberia was populated by men of a modern physiological type who came from other regions of the world has been convincingly refuted," A. Derevyanko, director of the Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy of the Siberian branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, told Tass. "It can now be affirmed that thinking man evolved in Siberia as well."

The report, calling the discovery a "world-class find," said the bones of Neanderthal man and animals that he was probably hunting were found in a small cave in the Gorny Altai region, more than 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) east of Moscow. Neanderthal man, named for the site in West Germany of the original discovery more than a century ago, is best known from the caves of Europe.

### U. S. Submarine Dives to 20,000 Feet

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Sea Cliff, a deep submergence research vehicle, recently completed a successful dive of 20,000 feet (6,100 meters) off the Pacific coast of Central America, the U. S. Navy has announced.

The 25-foot submarine is believed to be the only underwater boat of its class that can now operate independently at 20,000 feet "or more," the navy said. The dive into the Middle America Trench off the Pacific coast of Central America was the last in a series of tests after a redesign incorporating a titanium hull and silver zinc battery. The navy said the vehicle's new operating level provides access to more than 98 percent of the world's ocean floor.

### Astronomer Uses New Mirror Method

TUCSON, Arizona (NYT) — An astronomer at the University of Arizona has developed a technique of casting glass mirrors that could revolutionize optical telescopes and reduce their cost, according to the National Science Foundation.

The technique calls for mounting a furnace on a turntable. The furnace spins as it melts its charge of solid glass, and the centrifugal force forms a steeply curved face to the mirror, which eliminates much of the time and expense of grinding the glass into shape.

Dr. Roger Angel has just used the new technique to produce an experimental mirror 6 feet (1.8 meters) in diameter. When the mirror was examined after it cooled, he said, it was found to be flawless. The casting of the mirror is one step in a series of trials that Dr. Angel hopes will result in lightweight, inexpensive mirrors of about 26 feet in diameter, 9 feet wider than the mirror in the telescope at Mount Palomar in California, the largest optical telescope in the world.

### Panel Reports on Brain Disorders

WASHINGTON (AP) — Many cases of babies born with brain disorders cannot be blamed on negligence or any other avoidable cause, a National Institutes of Health panel has reported.

The panel, in releasing a report on brain disorders in the newborn, said doctors rarely can pinpoint a specific event in the development of a baby that bears sole responsibility for a brain disorder. While a number of events can be factors, such as trauma or decreased oxygen supply during labor, it is difficult to find a specific cause, the report said.

Dr. John M. Freeman of Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, the panel chairman, said people increasingly want to know the cause of defects in their newborns, sometimes in order to attach blame.

anes Receive East German

COPENHAGEN — Minister Oskar Fischer of Defense began a three-day visit here Wednesday.

## Brown Boveri play a major role at Karakaya and Ataturk hydroelectric power plants— Turkey's largest— supplying and installing the entire electrical equipment.

### Water and power

When completed, the Ataturk hydro power plant in Turkey will have an installed capacity of 2,400,000 kilowatts. Equipped with Brown Boveri generators together with BBC transformers, switchgear and the entire control system, it will be the country's largest power-generating facility.

Harnessing the River Euphrates, the Ataturk dam will create a lake having a total volume of 48,700 million cubic meters of water. Not only to generate electricity, but also to irrigate a fertile, but still arid, region of Anatolia.

Yet again, Brown Boveri are playing a major role in Asia Minor.

For back in 1977 BBC were entrusted with supplying all the electrical equipment for the Karakaya hydro plant of 1,800,000 kW. This is a second-stage dam on the Euphrates, some 180 km upstream from Ataturk.

The new project illustrates one of Brown Boveri's strengths: the ability to manufacture in different countries to the same high quality standards. Components will be made at BBC factories in Switzerland, Germany and Italy.

BBC play a major role in providing the world with facilities for generating, distributing and utilizing electricity. And often with such success as to invite a repeat performance.

## SCIENCE

### 'Star Wars' Technology Promises Host of Peaceful Inventions

By Malcolm W. Browne  
New York Times Service

**W**HATEVER finally comes of President Ronald Reagan's proposed "star wars" defense against nuclear missiles, research at the United States's weapons laboratories promises a bumper crop of spinoff discoveries and gadgets, many of which will spur progress in medicine, industry and basic science.

Scientists at such weapons laboratories as Lawrence Livermore in California, Los Alamos in New Mexico and Oak Ridge in Tennessee say their projects will benefit pursuits as arcane as the analysis of supernova explosions and as mundane as the processing of vegetables. Instruments, machines and ideas being developed in connection with weapons programs may help detect cancer in its early stages, screen people for genetic diseases, custom-grind contact lenses, clean up acid rain and even look inside living cells.

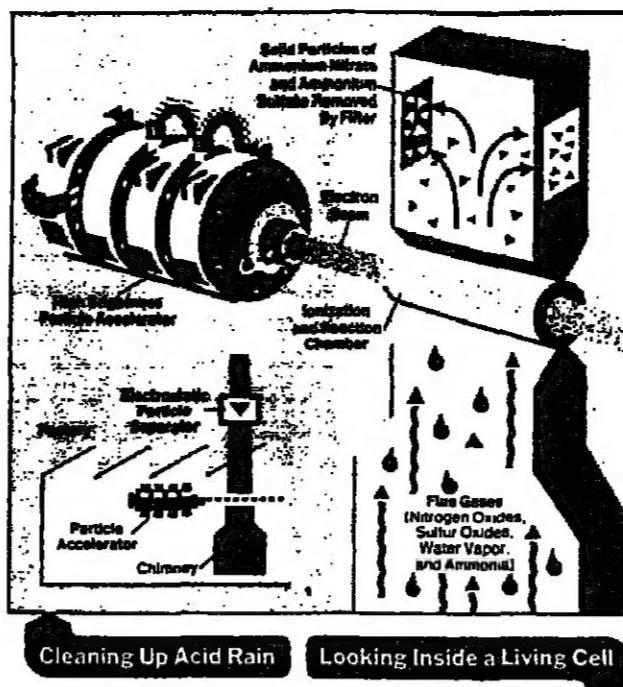
The \$100 million the government is expected to spend on Strategic Defense Initiative research in the coming year, most will go for projects having little immediate bearing on peaceful applications. Critics of the presidential initiative argue that the money would be better spent directly on civilian research.

Still, the development of military hardware has often enriched science and technology, and the trend is certain to continue. World War II, for example, speeded the development of jet aircraft, space flight, antibiotics and nuclear energy. Among the spinoffs of the atom bomb program was the creation of an artificial element called americium, the essential ingredient in smoke detectors.

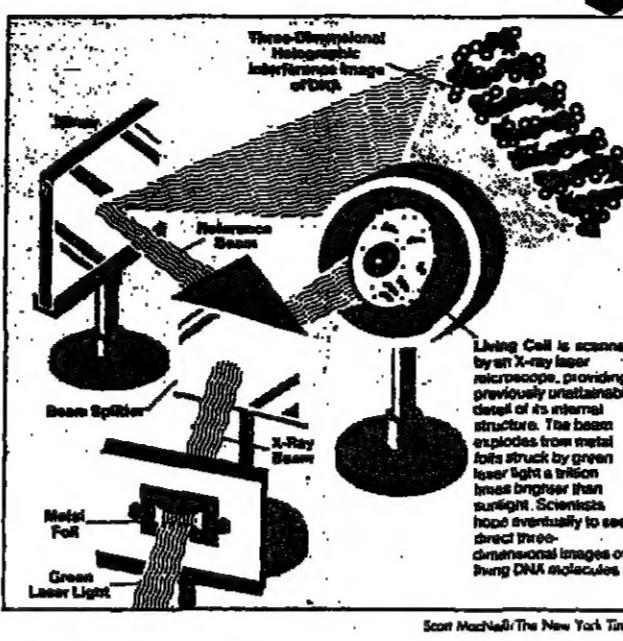
**T**HE beams of laser light and charged particles that may one day be used in warfare show particular promise as tools for peaceful research and medicine. A case in point is the deadly X-ray laser, which may soon begin revealing the mechanisms of life in detail.

Military designers are interested in building an X-ray laser weapon, mainly because it could deliver vastly more destructive energy to a distant target in space than is possible using conventional lasers. But producing a cascade of X-rays requires a great amount of energy. One way of creating such energy is to pump the laser with a nuclear explosion. The first bomb-pumped X-ray laser was successfully exploded five years ago at the Nevada test site.

Aside from its weapons applications, the X-ray laser has excited



Cleaning Up Acid Rain      Looking Inside a Living Cell



Scott MacNeil/The New York Times

biologists, chemists and physicists because of its possible use in a supermicroscope, an instrument that perhaps will be capable of taking holographic three-dimensional movies of the genetic code of a living cell. And efforts are being made to supply it with power without nuclear devices.

Last October, researchers at Livermore reported success with their Novette laser, a machine that fills a building the size of an aircraft hanger. Green laser light approximately a trillion times more powerful than ordinary sunlight was focused on foils of two metals, selenium and yttrium, causing the foils to explode and emit thin laser beams of intense X-ray light.

Many problems remain to be solved before X-ray lasers become common research tools. But according to Dennis L. Mathews, the physicist in charge of the Livermore project, the goal is in sight.

The results will be dramatic, not only because of the penetrating power of X-rays, but because X-rays have much shorter wavelengths than visible light and can therefore pick out finer details than the most powerful light microscope. An X-ray laser microscope

would also have important advantages over an electron microscope, in that it could look directly at a live specimen.

"I would guess that we're going to see the first X-ray hologram one or two years from now," Dr. Mathews said recently. "It may be rather crude — perhaps showing just the gross internal structure of a cell. But refinements will come rapidly, and eventually, I think, we'll be able to make holographic pictures even of living DNA molecules, the molecules that make up the genetic code."

The potential of weapons-related inventions for advancing medical research has become so impressive that private business organizations have begun to exploit them. At Los Alamos laboratory, for example, scientists devised an optical instrument using circularly polarized light. Realizing its commercial potential if it could be adapted to clinical research, a group of business people paid the laboratory \$4 million in venture capital to develop a marketable product. The result was an instrument that can make fast, inexpensive assays of viral components of blood.

The development of death-ray technology could also lead to safer fruits and vegetables on supermarket shelves and might even help safeguard the continent's forests from acid rain, scientists say. The tool that could do these things, a powerful miniature particle accelerator called the High Brightness Test Stand (HBTS), already exists.

**A**CCORDING to the machine's developer, Stephen Mathews, also a physicist at Livermore, the HBTS was invented using a system called magnetically switched linear-induction acceleration to produce a very intense beam of high-energy electrons. This beam, in turn, powers a device called a free-electron laser — one of the candidates for development as a space weapon. But Dr. Mathews has conceived some unexpected uses for the accelerator, which is only about six feet long (1.8 meters) and which could be manufactured to sell for about \$1.5 million.

He proposes using the little accelerator to kill insects, including the Mediterranean fruit fly, larvae and parasites that infest freshly harvested fruit and vegetables. His idea is to direct the electron beam from the accelerator at a metal target, thereby producing an intense X-ray beam that could irradiate food products. Irradiation would replace, the chemical fumigation used on many crops, thereby eliminating all chance that such poison-

ous fumigants as ethyl bromide might cling to the produce.

Livermore's baby particle accelerator is also undergoing tests as a device for removing gases from industrial chimneys, which are believed to be a major cause of acid rain. Unlike solid particles of soot, these gases cannot be filtered from smoke or removed by conventional electrostatic anti-pollution devices. But the particle accelerator would hurl a powerful beam of electrons through the chimney gas, thereby ripping apart gas molecules of sulfur and nitrogen oxides. Farther up the chimney, ammonia gas and water vapor would be pumped in, and the molecular components recombined so they would form solid particles of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate, which could be filtered out easily.

Dr. Mathews said that laboratory tests have shown 90 percent to 100 percent of the acid-forming true

gases can be removed by the electron-beam technique.

The batteries of supercomputers operated by the weapons laboratories, when not employed in designing weapons, are being used to develop mathematical models helpful to astronomers, weather forecasters, shipbuilders and others. The mathematical modeling of events that take place inside a hydrogen bomb explosion, for instance, is applicable to the explosion of a supernova star.

Computer modeling of the turbulent flow of gases, important factors in a nuclear explosion, may have some bearing on global weather patterns and forecasting. Another type of computer modeling under development at Livermore and elsewhere is expected to help in the design of boat and ship hulls. A current project aims at improving yacht design for the next America's Cup regatta.

### Effects of Iodine Deficiency Cause Alarm in Himalayas

By Erik Eckholm  
New York Times Service

**N**EW DELHI — Health experts along the southern fringe of the Himalayas have become alarmed by recent evidence that a lack of iodine in the diet is dooming millions of children to mental and physical disabilities.

The findings are that the damage from iodine deficiency is far worse than previously suspected, and the governments of India, Nepal and Bhutan are adopting emergency measures.

Because of the subtle effects of iodine deficiency on brain development, one international health specialist said, in some of the worst-affected Himalayan villages "nearly half the children appear to be virtually uneducable and unemployable except for the simplest tasks."

The mountains and plains of northern India, Nepal and Bhutan have become known in medical circles as the "Himalayan goiter belt." The soils and waters of the Himalayas are so lacking in natural iodine that even the goats develop goiters, the enlargement of the thyroid gland that is the body's adaptation to the deficiency. In some mountain cultures, people with smooth necklines were once regarded as oddities.

Health officials have viewed the "goiter problem" as a minor threat compared with "the hunger-film" epidemic diseases that blight

the region. Goiters are seldom life-threatening.

But the new evidence linking the lack of dietary iodine to widespread mental and physical impairments is now spurring governments into more intensive action.

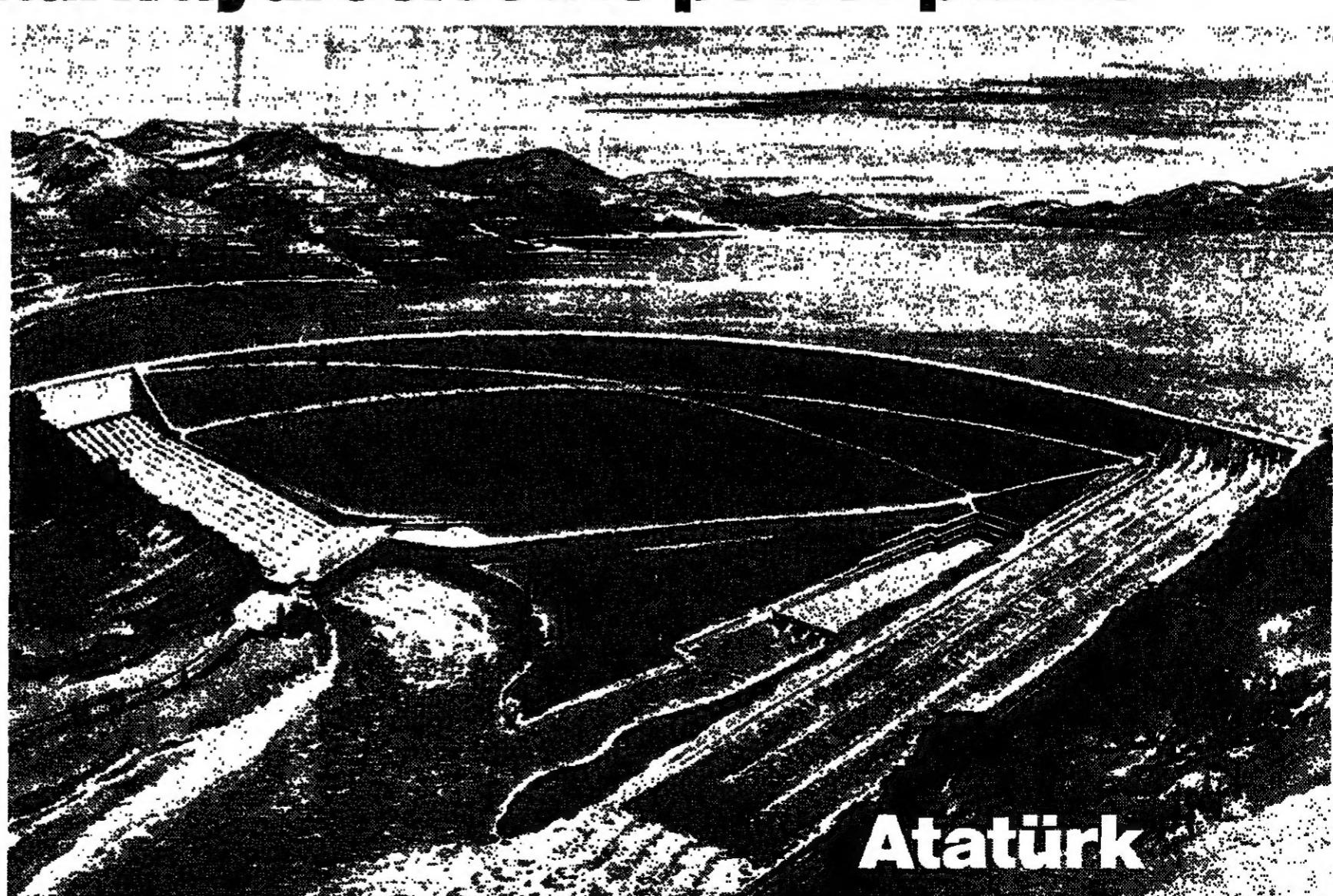
Teams of health workers, often traveling by foot over rugged terrain, are injecting millions of potential mothers with megadoses of iodine. Iodine is crucial to normal development of the brain and central nervous system in the growing fetus and infant.

The governments are now also moving decisively to require the iodization of consumer salt. Earlier in this century, the disorders resulted from iodine deficiency were largely eliminated in Europe and the United States through this simple measure.

Today, half a billion people in large areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America remain vulnerable to iodine deficiency, according to Dr. John Stanbury, an endocrinologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He and other experts blame government inertia and ignorance about the severity of the problem.

"The iodine problem is on the subtle side," he said. "It doesn't jump out at you like polio or smallpox."

Worldwide, hundreds of millions of people — 40 million in India alone, researchers estimate — live with goiters under their chins.



Competent · Dependable · Worldwide

**BBC**  
BROWN BOVERI

For further information please consult your local BBC agency or write to: Switzerland: BBC Brown, Boveri & Company, Ltd., P.O. Box 58, CH-5401 Baden; Federal Republic of Germany: Brown, Boveri & Cie. Aktiengesellschaft, Postfach 351, D-8800 Mannheim 1; Austria: Österreichische Brown Boveri Verkehrs AG, Postfach 184, A-1101 Vienna; Brazil: BBC Brown, Boveri S.A., Caixa postal 975, 06000 Osasco (SP); Canada: BBC Brown Boveri Canada Inc., 2260 Place du Canada, Montreal, Que., H3B 2N2; France: BBC Brown Boveri France S.A., 21, rue des Trois-Ponts, 92100 Nanterre Cedex; Great Britain: British Brown-Boveri Ltd., Darby House, Lawn Central, GB-Telford, Shropshire TF3 4JB; Italy: Tecnimonti Italiano Brown Boveri S.p.A., Casella postale 10225, I-20110 Milano; Norway: A/S Norsk Elektrisk & Brown Boveri, Postboks 265-Skøyen, N-0212 Oslo 2; Spain: Brown Boveri de España S.A., Apartado 36127, E-Madrid 16; USA: BBC Brown Boveri, Inc., 2, Gannett Drive, White Plains, NY 10604; other countries: BBC Brown, Boveri & Company, Ltd., Brown Boveri International Group, P.O. Box 58, CH-5401 Baden, Switzerland.



AEX Most Actives	
1.25	Low
2.25	High
3.25	Low
4.25	High
5.25	Low
6.25	High
7.25	Low
8.25	High
9.25	Low
10.25	High
11.25	Low
12.25	High
13.25	Low
14.25	High
15.25	Low
16.25	High
17.25	Low
18.25	High
19.25	Low
20.25	High
21.25	Low
22.25	High
23.25	Low
24.25	High
25.25	Low
26.25	High
27.25	Low
28.25	High
29.25	Low
30.25	High
31.25	Low
32.25	High
33.25	Low
34.25	High
35.25	Low
36.25	High
37.25	Low
38.25	High
39.25	Low
40.25	High
41.25	Low
42.25	High
43.25	Low
44.25	High
45.25	Low
46.25	High
47.25	Low
48.25	High
49.25	Low
50.25	High
51.25	Low
52.25	High
53.25	Low
54.25	High
55.25	Low
56.25	High
57.25	Low
58.25	High
59.25	Low
60.25	High
61.25	Low
62.25	High
63.25	Low
64.25	High
65.25	Low
66.25	High
67.25	Low
68.25	High
69.25	Low
70.25	High
71.25	Low
72.25	High
73.25	Low
74.25	High
75.25	Low
76.25	High
77.25	Low
78.25	High
79.25	Low
80.25	High
81.25	Low
82.25	High
83.25	Low
84.25	High
85.25	Low
86.25	High
87.25	Low
88.25	High
89.25	Low
90.25	High
91.25	Low
92.25	High
93.25	Low
94.25	High
95.25	Low
96.25	High
97.25	Low
98.25	High
99.25	Low
100.25	High
101.25	Low
102.25	High
103.25	Low
104.25	High
105.25	Low
106.25	High
107.25	Low
108.25	High
109.25	Low
110.25	High
111.25	Low
112.25	High
113.25	Low
114.25	High
115.25	Low
116.25	High
117.25	Low
118.25	High
119.25	Low
120.25	High
121.25	Low
122.25	High
123.25	Low
124.25	High
125.25	Low
126.25	High
127.25	Low
128.25	High
129.25	Low
130.25	High
131.25	Low
132.25	High
133.25	Low
134.25	High
135.25	Low
136.25	High
137.25	Low
138.25	High
139.25	Low
140.25	High
141.25	Low
142.25	High
143.25	Low
144.25	High
145.25	Low
146.25	High
147.25	Low
148.25	High
149.25	Low
150.25	High
151.25	Low
152.25	High
153.25	Low
154.25	High
155.25	Low
156.25	High
157.25	Low
158.25	High
159.25	Low
160.25	High
161.25	Low
162.25	High
163.25	Low
164.25	High
165.25	Low
166.25	High
167.25	Low
168.25	High
169.25	Low
170.25	High
171.25	Low
172.25	High
173.25	Low
174.25	High
175.25	Low
176.25	High
177.25	Low
178.25	High
179.25	Low
180.25	High
181.25	Low
182.25	High
183.25	Low
184.25	High
185.25	Low
186.25	High
187.25	Low
188.25	High
189.25	Low
190.25	High
191.25	Low
192.25	High
193.25	Low
194.25	High
195.25	Low
196.25	High
197.25	Low
198.25	High
199.25	Low
200.25	High
201.25	Low
202.25	High
203.25	Low
204.25	High
205.25	Low
206.25	High
207.25	Low
208.25	High
209.25	Low
210.25	High
211.25	Low
212.25	High
213.25	Low
214.25	High
215.25	Low
216.25	High
217.25	Low
218.25	High
219.25	Low
220.25	High
221.25	Low
222.25	High
223.25	Low
224.25	High
225.25	Low
226.25	High
227.25	Low
228.25	High
229.25	Low
230.25	High
231.25	Low
232.25	High
233.25	Low
234.25	High
235.25	Low
236.25	High
237.25	Low
238.25	High
239.25	Low
240.25	High
241.25	Low
242.25	High
243.25	Low
244.25	High
245.25	Low
246.25	High
247.25	Low
248.25	High
249.25	Low
250.25	High
251.25	Low
252.25	High
253.25	Low
254.25	High
255.25	Low
256.25	High
257.25	Low
258.25	High
259.25	Low
260.25	High
261.25	Low
262.25	High
263.25	Low
264.25	High
265.25	Low
266.25	High
267.25	Low
268.25	High
269.25	Low
270.25	High
271.25	Low
272.25	High
273.25	Low
274.25	High
275.25	Low
276.25	High
277.25	Low
278.25	High
279.25	Low
280.25	High
281.25	Low
282.25	High
283.25	Low
284.25	High
285.25	Low
286.25	High
287.25	Low
288.25	High
289.25	Low
290.25	High
291.25	Low
292.25	High
293.25	Low
294.25	High
295.25	Low
296.25	High
297.25	Low
298.25	High
299.25	Low
300.25	High
301.25	Low
302.25	High
303.25	Low
304.25	High
305.25	Low
306.25	High
307.25	Low
308.25	High
309.25	Low
310.25	High
311.25	Low
312.25	High
313.25	Low
314.25	High
315.25	Low
316.25	High
317.25	Low
318.25	High
319.25	Low
320.25	High
321.25	Low
322.25	High
323.25	Low
324.25	High
325.25	Low
326.25	High
327.25	Low
328.25	High
329.25	Low
330.25	High
331.25	Low
332.25	High
333.25	Low
334.25	High
335.25	Low
336.25	High
337.25	Low
338.25	High
339.25	Low
340.25	High
341.25	Low
342.25	High
343.25	Low
344.25	High
345.25	Low
346.25	High
347.25	Low
348.25	High
349.25	Low
350.25	High
351.25	Low
352.25	High
353.25	Low
354.25	High
355.25	Low
356.25	High
357.25	Low
358.25	High
359.25	Low
360.25	High
361.25	Low
362.25	High
363.25	Low
364.25	

# Wednesday's NYSE 3 p.m.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls.	100s High	100s Low	1 P.M.	Close
20	204	197	NYSE	.00	37	32	10	265	265	265	265
201	914	875	NYSE	.00	32	11	45	112	112	112	112
202	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
203	110	105	NYSE	.00	4	4	4	105	105	105	105
204	205	197	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
205	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
206	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
207	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
208	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
209	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
210	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
211	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
212	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
213	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
214	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
215	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
216	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
217	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
218	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
219	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
220	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
221	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
222	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
223	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
224	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
225	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
226	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
227	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
228	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
229	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
230	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
231	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
232	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
233	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
234	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
235	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
236	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
237	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
238	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
239	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
240	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
241	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
242	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
243	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
244	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
245	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
246	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
247	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
248	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
249	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
250	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
251	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
252	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
253	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
254	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
255	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
256	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
257	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
258	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
259	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
260	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
261	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
262	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
263	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
264	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
265	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
266	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
267	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
268	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
269	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
270	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
271	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
272	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
273	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
274	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	112	112
275	214	205	NYSE	.00	22	18	10	112	112	1	

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Daimler-Dornier Talks Are Said to Intensify**By Warren Geltner  
*International Herald Tribune*

**FRANKFURT** — Talks concerning the acquisition of a major stake in Dornier, GmbH by Daimler-Benz AG have reached an intensive phase, Daimler officials said Wednesday.

But Daimler officials, who asked not to be identified, cautioned that although they are "hopeful" about gaining majority control of the family-owned Dornier group, they do not foresee a decision by Dornier's six family shareholders before the month's end.

Dornier's shareholders were unavailable for comment Wednesday.

Sources at Daimler's headquarters in Stuttgart said several months of "sensitive" discussions between the automaker and Dornier's owners have yet to produce a definitive answer from the shareholders whether the group is prepared to sell any portion of its stake.

A majority stake in Dornier, West Germany's second-largest aviation and aerospace group, which is expected to report 1984 sales of around 1.6 billion Deutsche marks (\$507 million), could fetch up to 500 million DM from prospective buyers, analysts said.

Sensitivity about the talks stems from what is understood to be a family rift over the direction of Dornier between a group of share-

holders led by Claudio Dornier, 70, and another led by his stepbrother, Justice Dornier, 48.

**Mohawk Data, Datapoint Corp. To Merge Units***New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Datapoint Corp. and Mohawk Data Sciences Corp. said they would combine their computer-services businesses in a two-step transaction. They declined to put a value on the accord.

Observers speculate that Claudio Dornier's brothers, Peter and Silvius, with 8.2-percent and 12.8-percent stakes, may also be interested in selling their shares to Daimler.

The fate of the 27.8-percent share of Anna Dornier, the widow of company's founder, Claude Dornier, who died last year, remains clouded.

A takeover of Dornier, based in Friedrichshafen, would strongly undercut Daimler's efforts to secure a foothold in aerodynamics, aviation and various high-technology fields, Daimler sources said. Such diversification, officials said, would help offset anticipated further stagnation in the European heavy-truck market, an area in which Daimler is dominant.

In February, Daimler announced that it had acquired full control of MTU Motoren und Turbinen Union München GmbH, a maker of airplane and automotive engines with annual sales of 2.2 billion DM.

Daimler previously had held a 50-percent stake in MTU, as did Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg AG. Analysis estimate Daimler paid MAN 500 million DM for its stake.

The government of Baden-Württemberg, the state in which both Daimler-Benz and Dornier are based, has said it hopes to see a "Baden-Württemberg solution" to any new configuration in Dornier's ownership.

The Bavarian premier, Franz Josef Strauss, is understood to want Dornier to continue its existing operations in Munich and to expand them in Bavaria.

**ADVERTISEMENT**  
**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS**

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

10 April 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of those funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following numerical symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT:

(d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) bi-monthly; (r) monthly; (o) irregularly.

RALEIGH, North Carolina — IHT Corp. said Wednesday that its business and consumer communications division ordered 10,000 telephones from Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. of Japan. Delivery of the telephones will be completed by the end of April. No price was disclosed.

**Unocal Shares Tumble On Takeover Rumors**By Robert J. Cole  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Datapoint Corp. and Mohawk Data Sciences Corp. said they would combine their computer-services businesses in a two-step transaction. They declined to put a value on the accord.

The two companies said Datapoint would spin off its service business to shareholders on a tax-free basis, creating a new, publicly traded subsidiary. The subsidiary would then buy Mohawk's customer-service division for an undisclosed price.

The transaction would bring together two companies controlled by Asher B. Edelman, the New York financier. Both companies have encountered financial difficulties recently.

If approved by both boards, the transaction would create the largest third-party service concern in the computer industry, with revenues of more than \$200 million, according to Edward P. Pistaro, Datapoint's president and chief executive.

It would also allow the cash-hungry Mohawk to pay a substantial portion of its \$140-million bank debt, according to Francis P. Lucier, Mohawk's chairman.

Neither Unocal nor Diamond Shamrock broke off a \$3.3-billion merger transaction with Occidental Petroleum Corp., but left little doubt that it was still open to other merger talks. Based on the Occidental talks, Diamond Shamrock appears to be on the block for about \$25 a share.

Neither Unocal nor Diamond Shamrock would comment on Tuesday's market rumors, but analysts said that nothing should be read into the silence. Such rumors are commonplace on Wall Street, and companies rarely comment on them.

Mr. Lucier, who heads a group that owns 13.6 percent of Unocal stock, said Sunday that he would pay \$34 a share, or \$3.46 million, for enough stock to give him 51-percent control of the company — if he could raise the money.

**COMPANY NOTES**

Armo Inc., a financially troubled steelmaker, said it has reached an agreement with its principal bank lenders that extends its debt obligations and provides it with \$300 million of new credit. The agreement covers \$485 million of Armo's outstanding debt, the company said.

CBS Inc., in a federal court suit, accused Ivan F. Boesky of making false and misleading statements to the Securities and Exchange Commission when he acquired an 8.7-percent stake in the company. The suit asks the court to direct the financier to divest his CBS stock.

Chase Manhattan Corp.'s Spanish unit has an agreement in principle to buy Spain's Banco de Finanzas, banking sources said.

ComputerVision Corp. said it had laid off 950 employees, or 14 percent of its work force, because of a slowdown in sales. The Massachusetts-based company also said that 50 top officers would take "significant" pay cuts.

Eastway International SA, the optical-glass maker, said final results for 1984 were unchanged from the preliminary report. The company had reported that consolidated revenue rose 16.8 percent from a year earlier, to 2.87 billion francs (about \$287 million).

General Motors Corp. said it would close its engine-block foundry in Pontiac, Michigan in a move that will displace about 2,000 workers. Last year, GM closed a foundry in Tonawanda, New York.

Ginford Mills said it had acquired TRT Corp. from Toyobo Co.

GENERAL INTERNATIONAL

—(d) Control Inv'l Fund

—(d) Control Inv'l Fund

—(d) Credit Swiss Inv'l Fund







## Irish Distillers: Hanging On to Niche

By Barnaby J. Feder  
New York Times Service

MIDDELTON, Ireland — Although some Irish drinkers give up whiskey for Lent, Irish Distillers Group PLC does not normally stop producing and distributing it. This year, though, a labor dispute shut down the giant distilling complex on the rolling outskirts of this town just east of Cork from the beginning of the pre-Easter religious observance in February until last Wednesday.

The confrontation began when Distillers, which produces all Irish whiskey in the Republic and the six British-controlled counties of Northern Ireland, tried to cut down trucking costs by laying off drivers and reorganizing deliveries. The drivers could not accept that a company enjoying record sales and profits needed to resort to such stringent cost cutting.

Distillers was willing to take the six-week strike — before accepting a compromise that met at least some of its demands — because company officials have an entirely different perspective.

To be sure, Distillers — the country's fifth-largest company — is relatively prosperous. However, company executives regard the concern as a minnow marching along all of its resources to defend a strong — but tiny — home market while expanding its barely measurable niche in a competitive world dominated by other spirits.

"I had an image of a very settled industry because it's been going on for hundreds of years," said James Twomey, the executive Distillers plucked from a nearby Mitsui Chemicals plant to manage the complex here in 1982. "Actually, there's much more change going on than at Mitsui."

### Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

#### New Zealand

Wattie Ind.  
1st Qtr.  
Revenue —  
Net Profit —  
Preterm Net —

Calenese  
1st Qtr.  
Revenue —  
Net Profit —  
Per Share —

Colt Ind.  
1st Qtr.  
Revenue —  
Net Profit —  
Per Share —

Consol. Papers  
1st Qtr.  
Revenue —  
Net Profit —  
Per Share —

Fiat Ital' Cincinnati  
1st Qtr.  
Revenue —  
Net Profit —  
Per Share —

Fleet Fin. Group  
1st Qtr.  
Revenue —  
Net Profit —  
Per Share —

Food Lion  
1st Qtr.  
Revenue —  
Net Profit —  
Per Share —

Cameron Iron Wks  
1st Qtr.  
Revenue —  
Net Profit —  
Per Share —

Cullen/ Frost Blrs  
1st Qtr.  
Revenue —  
Net Profit —  
Per Share —

(Other Earnings on Page 10)

### Recession May Be Bullish For Stocks

(Continued from Page 9)

said the key to an advance by stocks will be "superior performance" in the bond market.

"Until then, we could well be buffeted by the crosscurrents of disappointing earnings and sagging confidence about the 1986 outlook," he said. "The long-term case for equities remains impressive, but it is overwhelmingly a valuation case dependent on both lower rates and an extended cycle."

Michael Ponsbach, partner in charge of Stockholm's Jacobson & Ponsbach brokerage firm, also sees a period ahead of rest and recuperation for investors worldwide. "There's just a general lack of interest now about stock markets, from Wall Street through Europe and including Japan," he said.

Thysen began its diversification drive in 1974, when demand for steel began to slacken.

Four years later, it paid \$295 million for Budd, only to absorb its problems as the American auto industry slumped.

Thysen began its diversification drive in 1974, when demand for steel began to slacken.

Four years later, it paid \$295 million for Budd, only to absorb its problems as the American auto industry slumped.

### Japan Said to Set Export Levels for 3 Automakers

By Juris Kaza  
*International Herald Tribune*

TOKYO — Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials have described as speculation a report that it has proposed limiting car-export increases to the United States to 13 percent or less for three large Japanese automakers.

The newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun, citing informed sources, said MITI proposed raising the limits by 11 percent to 13 percent for Toyota Motor Corp., Nissan Motor Co. and Honda Motor Co. in the year that began April 1.

The newspaper said that meant MITI would give larger increases to smaller automakers that have contracts to sell cars to U.S. auto companies. It said MITI was expected to make its quota proposal to five smaller automakers later.

Company spokesmen said they knew nothing of any proposal. MITI officials said they had not decided on new allocations for the eight automakers.

The Japanese government has increased the ceiling on car shipments to the United States by 24.3 percent to 2.3 million in the year that began April 1.

It has not been easy. Distillers has endured a one-third decline in its home market since 1979 largely due to the imposition of high liquor taxes. Some Irish drinkers cut back while others turned to Scotch and other spirits they could smuggle across the border with Northern Ireland.

"Our competition is the whole premium end of the drinks market, and that includes not just premium Scotch but high quality gin, vodka and Cognac," said Mr. Burrows.

The important turning point came in 1986 when the company formed the current company. By then, they had not lost most of their export market but faced a new import threat from European distillers and brewers as Ireland prepared to join the European Community and pull down protective trade barriers.

Mr. McNeal, who has been with Budd since 1951, obviously is much happier selling auto and truck products to the Big Three automakers.

He said that Transit America represented only 20 percent of Budd's business even in its years of highest deliveries and that breaking it off would allow "the problems peculiar to it to be addressed."

The creation of Transit America, Mr. McNeal said, does not "get rid of the problem" of the ailing rail car operation for Thysen.

Mr. Spethmann, during his New York visit, reiterated that Thysen might seek partners to invest in the unit.

Transit America, he said, has an order backlog large enough to carry on current activity for 18 to 24 months. "We have always fulfilled our orders," he said.

Thysen began its diversification drive in 1974, when demand for steel began to slacken.

Four years later, it paid \$295 million for Budd, only to absorb its problems as the American auto industry slumped.

Thysen began its diversification drive in 1974, when demand for steel began to slacken.

Four years later, it paid \$295 million for Budd, only to absorb its problems as the American auto industry slumped.

## Astra Doesn't Plan New-Share Issue for London

By Juris Kaza  
*International Herald Tribune*

SODERTALJE, Sweden — Astra AB, Sweden's largest pharmaceutical company, plans its announced listing on the London Stock Exchange, set for May, solely for its existing shareholders in Britain and not to raise new capital, said Ulf Widengren, president and chief executive.

"For normal business development, we don't need any [more] money," said Mr. Widengren in an interview. He indicated that the purpose was to raise the pharmaceutical company's visibility by listing it on the London exchange.

As previously reported, Astra's 1984 pretax earnings rose 27 percent, to 822 million kronor (about \$90 million) from 1983's 631 million kronor, while sales rose 10 percent, to 3.91 billion kronor from 3.56 billion kronor. Group profit as a percentage of sales grew to 21 percent from 17 percent while research spending increased 22 percent, to 717 million kronor.

Despite the company's record, Astra shares have been volatile in response to what were perceived by the market as setbacks for some of Astra's most promising products. Astra stock closed Wednesday at 385 kronor a share on the Stockholm Stock Exchange. But, as a sign of the stock's recent volatility, Astra was trading around 420 in early February.

In 1983, earnings and sales were expected to grow about 12 percent each, Astra said at the end of February.

Some market observers said that it would be a waste for Astra to get listed in London without a simultaneous new-share issue for that market. About 20 percent of Astra's capital stock consists of "free" shares that can be owned and traded by non-Swedes. Observers have said that, based on earnings potential and a relatively low price-earnings ratio, Astra could attract a considerable number of new foreign investors if it issued such new shares.

"They have a very interesting and varied research program," said Linda Tremaina, a pharmaceuticals analyst at London's E.B. Savory Millin. "Over the next few years, that should produce a stream of clinically interesting products in commercially interesting areas."

"We have about 2 billion kronor in cash," Mr. Widengren, Astra's president, said. "The only justification to raise capital would be an acquisition abroad of such a size and price that the issue would be justified. We don't see any company that we are interested in now, but with a listing in the U.K., if the opportunity should come up, we can take quicker action."

"Omeprazole was well known," he said. "Its healing properties were so spectacular compared to major drugs on the market. We saw healing of ulcers in half the time, and we could also help people who were non-responders to Tagamet. Tagamet is a widely used ulcer treatment."

The drug was withdrawn from clinical trials for further investigation of certain toxicological findings, but Mr. Widengren stressed that "what happened to omeprazole, there has been so much publicity. We also thought that we should tell the public that it's just not that easy, that new drugs simply don't come along."

Ms. Tremaina at Savory Millin remarked that delays in the development of promising drugs "are one of the cycles that a company goes through. For Astra, it's just bad luck that a couple of events came so close together. There's no way you can say they have bad management or poor clinical trials, they are just very unfortunate."

As for market reaction, Mr. Widengren said that oversimplified

"good news" could also contribute to share-price volatility.

He said that as part of its research into antiviral drugs, Astra was investigating possible cures and remedies for herpes infections and for acquired immune deficiency syndrome or AIDS, both caused by viruses. In view of the publicity associated with certain illnesses, the Astra president asserted that it was important to be low-key in discussing research and discoveries that could take many years to turn into a product.

Mr. Widengren explained that besides antiviral drugs, the other main areas of Astra's research were gastrointestinal and cardiovascular agents. "In the short term, we have a calcium blocker coming, an anti-hypertensive drug that is a complete to the beta-blocker," he said. "Calcium blockers have been on the market for some time, but this will have some unique properties in controlling hypertension."

He also predicted that omeprazole, the ulcer-healing agent, will "quickly be on the market, in late '86 or '87, once we resume clinical trials."

While he said, other Swedish companies searched for biological substances with therapeutic applications, Astra's approach "is that we go from the disease to the drug. We understand a disease in depth and then we try to make or find a molecule that will cure it."

### Shell Australia, BHP Mount Bid For Woodside

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty. Co. and Shell Australia Ltd. offered Wednesday an indicated 459 million Australian dollars (\$300.1 million), or 1.60 dollars a share, for a 57.4 percent of Woodside Petroleum Ltd. they do not already hold.

The offer, announced in a joint statement, compares with Tuesday's closing price of 1.16 dollars a share. Woodside shares rose to 1.55 dollars on the announcement.

BHP and Shell each now hold 21.3 percent of Woodside's 500 million share outstanding. The offer is unconditional and payable immediately, BHP and Shell said.

Woodside has advised shareholders not to sell their shares.

## Budd Uncouples Rail-Car Unit in Pursuit of Profits

(Continued from Page 9)

In its fiscal year that ended last September, Thysen itself returned to profitability with earnings of \$7.7 million. In the period a year earlier, Thysen had a loss of \$17.7 million.

Thysen said that a turnaround in its steel business and reduced losses at Budd were responsible for the profits.

The automotive side of Budd actually returned to the black in the fiscal year 1984, Mr. McNeal said, and expects to be profitable in 1985.

Earnings figures were not given. Siegfried Buschmann, Budd's chief financial officer, said that \$100 million flowed to Budd's bottom line in the fiscal year 1984 although that was not enough to offset rail-car losses and return the entire Budd company to profitability.

In 1978, Budd's labor force totalled 21,500. It is now at 14,500. A large stamping plant and other high-cost operations were closed.

"In the downturn we did not sit back," Mr. Buschmann said. "We did a lot of preparation for the next recession. Thysen gave us the financial support to restructure."

Budd posted a loss of \$44 million in the fiscal year 1984, compared with a loss of \$142.8 million the year before.

And Budd has prepared for automakers' renewed demands of on-time deliveries of inventory.

"We are converted," Mr. McNeal said.

But he remembered that in the old days, so-called just-in-time inventory delivery was a Detroit practice.

Mr. McNeal, who is a Transit America director, as is Mr. Buschmann, said Transit America would continue to go after the rail-car market under Mr. Wolf.

The United States, Transit America said, will be the largest single market through the end of the century, with a potential for 400 to 600 rail cars a year for replacements and for new systems.

The question is whether Transit America can be a serious competitor with the foreign manufacturers.

Budd is smaller than the company that Thysen bought.

In 1978, Budd's labor force totalled 21,500. It is now at 14,500. A large stamping plant and other high-cost operations were closed.

"In the downturn we did not sit back," Mr. Buschmann said. "We did a lot of preparation for the next recession. Thysen gave us the financial support to restructure."

Budd recently has announced a tentative agreement on a new contract with the United Automobile

Workers covering 6,000 workers at a total of six plants in Detroit and Philadelphia.

The company, with \$1.5 billion in sales, is one of the major automotive suppliers, ranking with Borg-Warner Corp., Dana Corp., Rockwell International Corp. and Eaton Corp.

Among its major products are body components of steel and plastic, wheels and brakes, heavy-duty truck and trailer equipment, castings, stampings and the like.

The company also is set up to work from the design stage with computers through to the final hardware.

And Budd has prepared for automakers' renewed demands of on-time deliveries of inventory.

"We are converted," Mr. McNeal said.

But he remembered that in the old days, so-called just-in-time inventory delivery was a Detroit practice.

Mr. McNeal, who is a Transit America director, as is Mr. Buschmann, said Transit America would continue to go after the rail-car market under Mr. Wolf.

The United States, Transit America said, will be the largest single market through the end of the century, with a potential for 400 to 600 rail cars a year for replacements and for new systems.

The question is whether Transit America can be a serious competitor with the foreign manufacturers.

Budd is smaller than the company that Thysen bought.

In 1978, Budd's labor force totalled 21,500. It is now at 14,500. A large stamping plant and other high-cost operations were closed.

"In the downturn we did not sit back," Mr. Buschmann said. "We did a lot of preparation for the next recession. Thysen gave us the financial support to restructure."

Budd recently has announced a tentative agreement on a new contract with the United Automobile

Workers covering 6,000 workers at a total of six plants in Detroit and Philadelphia.

The company, with \$1.5 billion in sales, is one of the major automotive suppliers, ranking with Borg-Warner Corp., Dana Corp., Rockwell International Corp. and Eaton Corp.

Among its major products are body components of steel and plastic, wheels and brakes, heavy-duty truck and trailer equipment, castings, stampings and the like.

The company also is set up to work from the design stage with computers through to the final hardware.

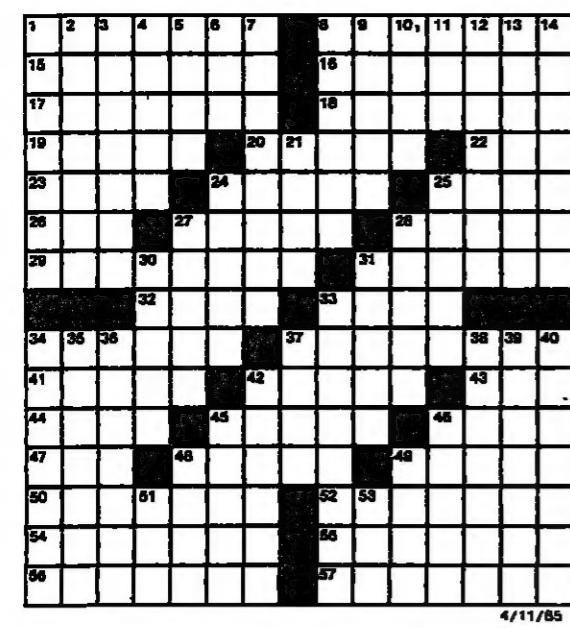
And Budd has prepared for automakers' renewed demands of on-time deliveries of inventory.

"We are converted," Mr. McNeal said.

But he remembered that in the old days, so-called just-in-time inventory delivery was a Detroit practice.

Mr. McNeal, who is a Transit America director, as is Mr. Buschmann, said Transit America would continue to go after the rail-car market under Mr. Wolf.

The United States, Transit America said, will be the largest single market through the end of the century, with a potential for 400 to



**ACROSS**

- 1 Counterpart of fraternal
- 8 Idle charter
- 15 Run-of-the-mill
- 16 Raise
- 17 Threatens
- 18 Guided
- 19 Blab
- 20 Purvey
- 22 Anger
- 23 Kind of duck
- 24 Candle
- 25 More than some
- 26 Opposite of river
- 27 Bee
- 28 Curriculum
- 29 Renovates
- 31 Highway havens
- 32 Exclamation of disgust
- 33 Quote
- 34 Treats a violin bow
- 37 Live with
- 41 A constellation
- 42 Fathered
- 43 Word with power or handle
- 44 Tend
- 45 Certain sports events

**DOWN**

- 4 Ste. Jeanne
- 16 Bjorn Borg, for one
- 19 Crackers
- 20 Fire type
- 24 Edited critically
- 25 Mistake
- 26 Kind of duck
- 27 Antigone and Ismene
- 28 At bay
- 29 Abu Simbel figures
- 30 Oriental art
- 31 Kind of bar
- 32 What's some fit to be
- 33 Olympics competitor
- 34 Steak order
- 35 Steak
- 36 Does a cryptographer's job
- 37 Appoints anew
- 38 Speak pompously
- 39 Dash
- 40 Mature
- 41 Haitian seaport
- 42 Badger
- 43 St. Louis
- 44 Salacious look
- 45 Kind of walk or wall
- 46 Stop on a R.R.
- 47 Love is —
- 48 Stone book
- 49 Rock bass and rudd

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"LOOK! THERE'S VENUS AND THE BIG DIPPER...AND..."

### PEANUTS



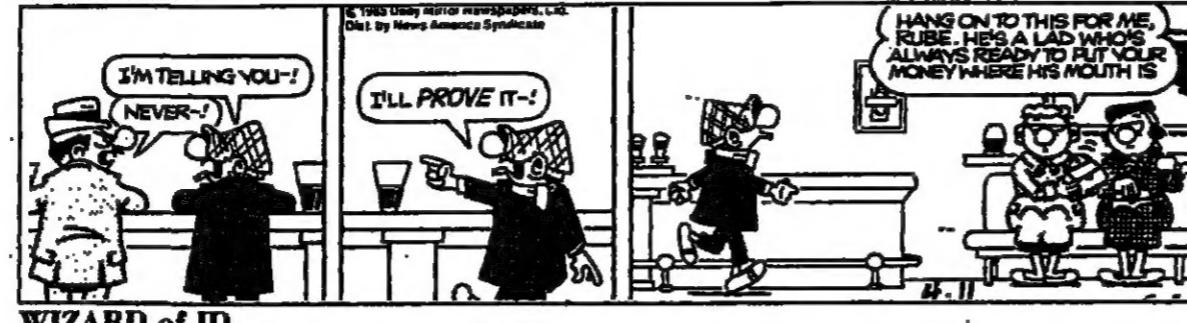
### BLONDIE



### BEETLE BAILEY



### ANDY CAPP



### WIZARD OF ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

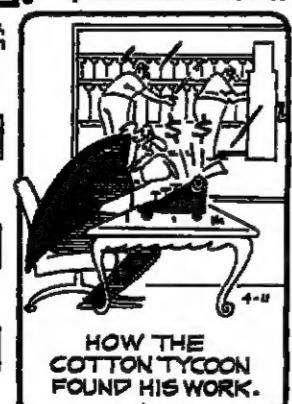
### SMUNI

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**LEAGE**

**LINCOU**

**BORBEJ**



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: **VERY**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FAULT, BLESS, ATTACH, EVOLVE

Answer: Why you might consult a plastic surgeon—TO SAVE FACE

### WEATHER

#### EUROPE

Avg temp: 52° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Amsterdam: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Antwerp: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Brussels: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Copenhagen: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Costa Del Sol: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Danish Islands: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Edinburgh: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Finnish: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Iceland: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Istanbul: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

London: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Milan: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Moscow: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Nice: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Oporto: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Rome: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Riviera: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Stockholm: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Turkey: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Venice: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Vienna: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Zurich: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

**MIDDLE EAST**

Ankara: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Belgrade: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Beirut: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Brussels: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Carthage: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Cairo: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Jerusalem: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Kabul: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Khartoum: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Lebanon: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Madrid: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Moscow: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Nicosia: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Paris: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Prague: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Rome: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Tunis: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Turkey: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Vienna: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Zagreb: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

**ASIA**

Bangkok: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Berlin: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Beijing: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Bombay: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Calcutta: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Chennai: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Colombo: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Delhi: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Guangzhou: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Hanoi: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Islamabad: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Kabul: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Kathmandu: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Kuala Lumpur: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Laos: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Manila: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Mumbai: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Phnom Penh: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Peking: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Perth: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Seoul: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Singapore: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Taipei: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Tokyo: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Yangon: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

**AMERICA**

Austin: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

Baltimore: 51° F (10° C) High: 56° F (13° C) Low: 46° F (8° C)

## SPORTS

**Flyers Biggest Threat to Oiler Supremacy**By Sam McManis  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**EDMONTON, Alberta** — More than just the Stanley Cup seemed to have changed hands last spring when the Edmonton Oilers dethroned the four-time defending champion New York Islanders in the National Hockey League championship series.

In the past, the Flyers won by outmuscling, outworking and outpunching opponents. This season, under rookie Coach Mike Keenan, they have added youth and speed without wholly abandoning their grinding style. The result was a 53-

Division, finishing with a league-leading 113 points. It doesn't seem possible Philadelphia will continue its playoff drought — they are 0-for-9 going into Wednesday's first round.

In the past, the Flyers won by

outmuscling, outworking and outpunching opponents. This season, under rookie Coach Mike Keenan, they have added youth and speed without wholly abandoning their grinding style. The result was a 53-

**NHL PLAYOFF PREVIEW**

20-7 record that surprised even themselves.

With an average age of 24.5, Philadelphia has the youngest team in the league. Center Tim Kerr, 23, is the star and leader the Flyers needed after Bobby Clarke retired to become general manager.

Kerr scored more than 50 goals for the second straight season. Brian Propp, with 43 goals, and Captain Dave Poulin, with 30, also supplied offensive strength.

Goalie Pelle Lindbergh, who was 40 games and had a 3.02 goals-against average, has headed a defense that gave up the third-fewest goals in the league.

Edmonton is probably hoping

the bright future lies ahead,

but where other, more experienced, players are available, the Flyers' young stars will be the ones to play fast and dirty.

Edmonton is the logical choice to repeat. But unlike recent seasons, there are several teams that could win the championship.

Regular-season results can mean little once the playoffs begin. Ask the Philadelphia Flyers, the team many view as the top contender.

The Flyers have compiled the

NHL's fourth-best record over the

last three seasons, but have been

exposed. The Caps rely almost

strictly on Mike Gartner (102

points) and Bobby Carpenter (95)

for scoring. Rod Langway, last sea-

nson's Norris Trophy winner as best

defenseman, has been sub-par, and

Coach Bryan Murray still hasn't

decided whether to go with Pat

Riggin or Al Jensen in goal.

**ADAMS DIVISION**

This group produced the most suspense during the regular season, and the first two rounds of the playoffs also should be close.

Montreal swept Boston in the

first round last year, when the roles were reversed — the Bruins had finished first and the Canadiens fourth. The Canadiens seem to

have enough offensive firepower to

win, but their young defense may

break down in later rounds.

Quebec has a goaltending prob-

lem; Richard Sevigny was bombed in a 7-2 loss to Montreal last week. Dan Bouchard has been a disappointment all year and Mario Gosselin is a rookie. The Nordiques

have an explosive offense, however,

led by the line of Peter Stastny,

Anton Stastny and Michel Goulet.

But Buffalo has the division's best

defense and goaltender, Tom Bar-

rass. If the Sabres can muster

enough offense, they can beat the

Nordiques and the Canadiens.

**SMYTHE DIVISION**

Although Edmonton breezed

through the regular season, their

task won't be that easy in the

playoffs. Last spring, Calgary took the

Oilers to seven games in the second

round before the Oilers overcame a

third-period deficit and won a series

that was dubbed the Battle of Alber-

ta. There will be a sequel if the

Oilers beat Los Angeles, as exced-

and the Flames get past Winnipeg

in the first round of the play-

offs each year.

The Calgary-Winnipeg matchup

should be close. Although Winni-



Pelle Lindbergh's standout goaltending has been a major reason for the Flyers' success under rookie Coach Mike Keenan.

The Associated Press, The New York Times

St. Louis is favored to get past

struggling Minnesota even though the North Stars have two players — Paul Holmgren and Craig Harisburg — back from injuries. If the Blues do advance, however, their lack of depth would hurt them

against Chicago. Because of injuries to Doug Wickenheiser, Kevin LaValle and others, St. Louis has been forced to play nine left wings on its top line of Bernie Federko and Joe Mullen.

**Seaver Wins Record 15th Opening-Day Start, 4-2**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MILWAUKEE** — Tom Seaver doesn't sing along as fast as he once did, but he still enough to steam to pass the Big Train.

The three-time Cy Young Award

winner made a major league-record 15th opening-day start here Tuesday, and it was vintage Seaver. Starting his 19th season, the 40-year-old right-hander gave up two

and slider. Now he has six pitches. How do you know what you're going to get?"

Rookie Darryl Boston drove in one run and scored another for the winners. The Brewers committed five errors; three of Chicago's runs were unearned.

**Twins 6, Angels 2**

In Anaheim, California, Tom Brunansky hit a three-run home run and Mickey Hatcher added a two-run homer to lift Minnesota over California, 6-2. Starter Frank Viola allowed four hits over 7½ innings to gain the victory, while Ron Davis went the rest of the way for the save. Brunansky's shot came in the eighth inning off Mike Witt, who had pitched a perfect game in his final start of 1984.

**Mariners 6, A's 3**

In Seattle, Al Cowens drove in

two runs with a triple and two singles to lift the Mariners to their fourth straight season-opening victory, a 6-3 decision over Oakland. Winner Mike Moore pitched seven innings.

**Mets 6, Cardinals 5**

In the National League, in New York, Gary Carter made his debut in a New York uniform a memorable one by hitting a one-out home run off Neil Allen in the 10th to give the Mets a 6-5 victory over St. Louis. Carter, an All-Star acquired from Montreal in the off-season, went 2-for-4 and twice was hit by pitches. It was New York's 10th opening-day triumph in 11 years.

**Mariners 6, A's 3**

In Seattle, Al Cowens drove in

two runs with a triple and two singles to lift the Mariners to their fourth straight season-opening victory, a 6-3 decision over Oakland. Winner Mike Moore pitched seven

innings.

**Mets 6, Cardinals 5**

In the National League, in New York, Gary Carter made his debut in a New York uniform a memorable one by hitting a one-out home run off Neil Allen in the 10th to give the Mets a 6-5 victory over St. Louis. Carter, an All-Star acquired from Montreal in the off-season, went 2-for-4 and twice was hit by

pitches. It was New York's 10th opening-day triumph in 11 years.

**Jack Clark, an off-season acqui-**

sition of the Cardinals, homered and also drove in the tying run in the ninth, when he drew a bases-loaded walk from reliever Doug Sisk. Dwight Gooden, the league's rookie of the year last season, started for the Mets and went six in-

nings, allowing six hits, three runs

and striking out six.

**Cubs 2, Pirates 1**

In Chicago, Rick Sutcliffe and Lee Smith combined on a six-hitter and Keith Moreland drove in two runs to lift the Cubs over Pitts-

burgh, 2-1. Sutcliffe, last year's

surprise champion of the NL,

was 4-0 with a 2.20 ERA.

**Red Sox 10, Twins 6**

With the White Sox leading, 3-0, in the seventh inning, Seaver un-

locked two wild pitches, leading to

two Brewer runs. That was a signal

he had run out of gas. "I was a little

fatigued," said Seaver after giving

up the save. "I was trying to get

one more inning out of myself.

When I had two wild pitches, I'm

done."

**Twins 10, Red Sox 6**

With the Red Sox leading, 3-0, in

the eighth, Jim Rice homered and

Mike Torrez doubled to give the Red

Sox a 6-3 lead. The Twins scored

four runs in the ninth to tie the game.

**Red Sox 10, Twins 6**

With the Red Sox leading, 3-0, in

the eighth, Jim Rice homered and

Mike Torrez doubled to give the Red

Sox a 6-3 lead. The Twins scored

four runs in the ninth to tie the game.

**Red Sox 10, Twins 6**

With the Red Sox leading, 3-0, in

the eighth, Jim Rice homered and

Mike Torrez doubled to give the Red

Sox a 6-3 lead. The Twins scored

four runs in the ninth to tie the game.

**Red Sox 10, Twins 6**

With the Red Sox leading, 3-0, in

the eighth, Jim Rice homered and

Mike Torrez doubled to give the Red

Sox a 6-3 lead. The Twins scored

four runs in the ninth to tie the game.

**Red Sox 10, Twins 6**

With the Red Sox leading, 3-0, in

the eighth, Jim Rice homered and

Mike Torrez doubled to give the Red

Sox a 6-3 lead. The Twins scored

four runs in the ninth to tie the game.

**Red Sox 10, Twins 6**

With the Red Sox leading, 3-0, in

the eighth, Jim Rice homered and

Mike Torrez doubled to give the Red

Sox a 6-3 lead. The Twins scored

four runs in the ninth to tie the game.

**Red Sox 10, Twins 6**

With the Red Sox leading, 3-0, in

the eighth, Jim Rice homered and

Mike Torrez doubled to give the Red

Sox a 6-3 lead. The Twins scored

four runs in the ninth to tie the game.

**Red Sox 10, Twins 6**

With the Red Sox leading, 3-0, in

the eighth, Jim Rice homered and

Mike Torrez doubled to give the Red

Sox a 6-3 lead. The Twins scored

four runs in the ninth to tie the game.

## ART BUCHWALD

*It Was His Day Off*

**WASHINGTON** — The American Society of Newspaper Editors is holding its annual convention in town this week and, as usual, everyone is overjoyed to see them.

What you may ask, do these high-powered newspaper editors do when they aren't stroking each other at an editors' convention?

Everyone seems to have his or her own idea.

Here are some varied impressions, which depend on where you are sitting.

**The Editor (as seen by the reader):** A slightly aging Robert Redford, maybe five pounds overweight. It wasn't his choice, but someone has to be the "captain of the ship." It's lonely at the top. God is it lonely on the top! You don't know who your real friends are anymore. Because you're tough but fair, you're always getting a bad rap. The editorial staff thinks you're constantly knocking under to the business side of the paper. And the business side is always giving you the hard time for wasting the paper's valuable space on editorial content. They can't pay you enough for the aggravation you take. You'd go back to the police beat tomorrow if you could just keep your present salary and still eat in the executive dining room.

**The Editor (as seen by his wife):** She never sees him, except at 2 in the morning when she wakes to hand him the phone.

**The Editor (as seen by the reporter):** Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his



favorites and assigns them the best stories. He wouldn't recognize real talent if it was staring him in the face. The best way to keep your job is to have as few dealings with him as you possibly can. Editors used to tear up your story with a black crayon in front of your eyes — now they do it on the computer in their office, and there's nothing you can do but stare at the monitor and bush your head against the screen.

**The Editor (as seen by the reader):** Wears shirtsleeves in the office and polyester suits with unmatched pants and jackets to dinner parties. Either looks like Jason Robards or Ed Asner, depending on whether you saw "All the President's Men" or watched "Lou Grant" on television. He is responsible for all the bad news in the paper, especially the unfair and libelous articles about the reader's (a) political party, (b) religious affiliation or (c) favorite sports team. The editor is held accountable not only for printing the news, but also for the news itself. He has too much power and you can't wait to see him cut down to size.

**The Editor (as seen by the publisher):** Never is around when there is a crisis. Is responsible for \$4 million in libel suits now pending in courts, not to mention the legal fees the paper will have to pay, win or lose. The editor's entire operation is a drain on the paper's finances. All he wants to do is spend money that isn't his and print news that nobody wants to read. Has no sense of how much flak the publisher's words, to "force memory" and in doing so, recapture and reassess the past.

"I think you discover things by writing — it can be therapeutic," Simon said, "and I wanted to know how this extremely shy, not enormously well-educated boy came to do what I consider a very hard thing to do: write plays. I wanted to see how I became the person I am."

The acclaim that his 22 plays and more than a dozen movies have given him, Simon said, has done much to alleviate his shyness and diminish his sense of invisibility, but at 57, he continues to have a lot in common with this young self he calls Eugene — a name chosen for its ethnic resonance and its blandness, the sort of muted name that would

favoritism and assigns them the best stories. He wouldn't recognize real talent if it was staring him in the face. The best way to keep your job is to have as few dealings with him as you possibly can. Editors used to tear up your story with a black crayon in front of your eyes — now they do it on the computer in their office, and there's nothing you can do but stare at the monitor and bush your head against the screen.

Eugene sees himself as an outsider, an invisible witness to the hectic events of the world around him, and he is constantly scribbling down his observations of his fellow soldiers in a little marbled-cover composition book, feeling a little ashamed for betraying their secret and private thoughts. Instead of saving on the battlefield, he will go on to work for a GI newspaper, but while this will cause him to suffer pangs of guilt because my career was enhanced by World War II, he will have found his vocation. He will indeed grow up and become a writer. He will grow up and become Neil Simon.

Like François Truffaut's Antoine Doinel, like Tennessee Williams' Tom Wingfield, Eugene is intended as a portrait of the author as a young man. Yet if many of the events and emotions in "Biloxi Blues" and its companion piece, "Brighton Beach Memoirs" were taken from Simon's life — the job on a service newspaper, a humiliating experience with prejudice in the army, a very funny encounter with a prostitute — they are also the efforts of a mature writer, in the playwright's words, to "force memory" and in

mean "you're never going to play on the Yankees."

As a young boy, whose parents were constantly fighting, Simon was to sit alone in the dark in his room, listening to the radio, removing "reality and replacing it with my dreams"; and to this day, he still loves to retreat to the private world of his imagination. Like Eugene, he still chastises himself for being a witness and not taking a more active part in the world; and like Eugene, he still loves the actual process of writing and the pleasures it affords. The lovely, tactile sense of filling up thin-lined notebooks with prose, the cathartic release of expressing — or confessing — unconscious thoughts through surrogate speakers; the self-knowledge gained by reinventing the past through words.

In a sense, Simon's best work has always been acutely autobiographical — either translations of his experiences or wished-for scenarios played out on the stage or screen. He will occasionally write something wholly diversionary like "Murder by Death" as a holiday from himself, but as far as his serious work is concerned, he says he's gotten into the most trouble when he's strayed into unfamiliar territory, as he did with "The Star-Spangled Girl," a comedy about two leftist politicians who fall in love with a reactionary girl.

Simon's first play, "Come Blow Your Horn," portrayed the efforts of himself and his brother to leave home. "Barefoot in the Park" commemorated his early years of marriage to his first wife, Joan; and "Chapter Two" dealt with the guilt he felt after her death in 1973. "The Odd Couple" was based on the experiences of Simon's brother, Danny, and a friend, and "The Sunshine Boys," on older comics he knew from the past as a gag writer.

Curiously enough, Simon refers to all the fictionalized versions of himself as "Eugene," as though his oeuvre formed a single, continuous memoir — "when I started writing about Eugene he was 21 in 'Come Blow Your Horn,' and in 'Barefoot in the Park' Eugene was 26 or 27" — and he points out that these characters all share "my humor, my attitude in dealing with things." As he's gotten older, though, he says his perspective has become

clearer, and a change, too, has taken place in his treatment of "Eugene": Whereas the early plays treated the "lighter, farcical" sides of the hero and his dilemmas, the last two works have used humor to explore somewhat darker regions.

In "Brighton Beach," Simon says, he tried to deal with the fact that his mother was a wonderful woman who also happened to be a bigot. He is currently thinking about writing a third play about Eugene's apprenticeship as a writer — a play that would be set during the years he worked for television with Carl Reiner. Sid Caesar and Paul Shulys. The role of Eugene, in all likelihood, would again be played by Matthew Broderick.

In playing Eugene twice already, Broderick has not only been re-enacting Simon's coming of age as a writer, but has also been growing up in front of audiences himself. He was 21 when he got the part in "Brighton Beach"; last month he turned 23. "Brighton Beach" of course, was the show that galvanized his career — since then, he's made such movies as "WarGames" and "Max Dugan Returns."

"I went through a long time of dying to be an actor," he said, recalling his days as a young teenager at the Walden School. "But I was afraid to go in front of people. I'd picked a school that had a great theater, but it took two years for me to audition."

As played by Broderick, Eugene seems the model image of a young writer or what an older writer would like to remember his younger self as — vulnerable but spirited, appealing in his good-natured idealism; and when Simon sees him on the stage, he can't help but be reminded of the young man he used to be.

"It's not physical so much," he says, "but that Matthew says so many of the things exactly the way I would say them. I think also it's the way he does the humor — he never tries to be funny; he says the lines with great earnestness. Somehow I would not feel I'd quite accomplished my job fully if he were the only one who could play the role, but it's hard to escape Matthew's craftsmanship and charm. There's an innocence about him that was a part of me."

## Everest Permit to Cost More

*The Associated Press*

KATMANDU, Nepal — The Nepalese government is raising the cost of permits to climb Mount Everest and other Nepalese mountains starting July 15. A permit to climb Everest, the world's tallest peak, will cost \$2,573.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the reporter can't fathom, the editor either ignores the reporter all the time or is constantly on his or her back. The editor has his

decisions. For example, this article may have been submitted to him and he had to decide whether it should appear in a family newspaper.

If the editor said, "No way," then you wouldn't be reading it right now. But since you're reading it, you have to assume one of two things. Your paper has an editor with a sense of humor, or yesterday was his day off.

**EDITORIAL**

Editors have two heads, no heart and eyes in the back of their pointy heads. For some reason, which the